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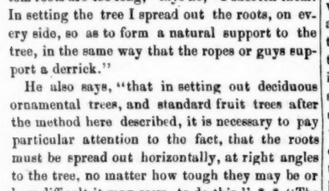


Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

SHALLOW PLANTING OF TREES.

We have long been convinced that there have been two kinds of *malpractice* among us in regard to planting trees. One is the planting of them too deep. The other is crowding the roots together in a too small or narrow hole.

Impressed as we have long been with these views, it gave us pleasure to read a communication upon this subject in the *Gardener's Monthly* for this month, (January,) from the pen of an experienced nurseryman, William Bright, of Logan nursery, Philadelphia. He says that ten years successful experience in this mode of planting has made it a settled system with him, and that he has just begun to find out the reason why it is really the best and most judicious mode of planting trees that can be pursued. We will abridge, for the benefit of our readers who may feel an interest in this subject, some of Mr. Bright's remarks.

"In transplanting good specimens of evergreens," says he, "we usually endeavour to lift them with a ball of earth attached to their roots, fifteen or eighteen inches deep, and two or more feet in diameter. For such a tree we make a hole only four inches deep, setting it, in fact, almost on the surface of the ground. Then we throw about it one or two cart loads of good loam, working it up into a sort of mound, of a concave or crescent form, sloping off to a distance of six feet from the tree on all sides. After this we mulch the whole mound very heavily with leaf mould, or old litter, and keep it so mulched winter and summer for two years." This is his mode of transplanting evergreens.

By this time we shall probably hear some of you say, if this is your shallow planting I prefer the old way as being cheaper and easier. No doubt many will think so. It is cheaper and easier to dig a *post* hole and "*chuck*" the tree into it and stamp the earth down hard around it, than to follow out the process recommended above, viz:—"to make a shallow hole sufficiently deep for a socket in which to hold the tree while you build up around it with one or two cart loads of good loam, and keep that mulched carefully for two years."

Mr. Bright says he plants deciduous trees in the same way, rarely digging a hole for them over from four to six inches deep. "If the bottom roots are too long," says he, "I shorten them. In setting the tree I spread out the roots, on every side, so as to form a natural support to the tree, in the same way that the ropes or guys support a derrick."

He also says, "that in setting out deciduous ornamental trees, and standard fruit trees after the method here described, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the fact, that the roots must be spread out horizontally, at right angles to the tree, no matter how tough they may be or how difficult it may seem to do this." * * * "The tree must not be set in the soil like a broom, but rather with its roots spread out precisely like a chicken's foot, with the toes extended at right angles from the leg. In this position it must be held firmly down until it be covered heavily with soil, when it will remain in its place. The roots will then have the right direction for extending into the adjacent top soil."

Mr. B. alleges that this is nature's mode of planting. We think so too, and any one can demonstrate the truth of this by pulling up a tree that has sprung up naturally in the forest or elsewhere. You will find one tap root going down, apparently, to steady the tree until the horizontal roots can be extended sufficiently to, not only support it on every side, but also to obtain nourishment from the top soil.

Let any one go into the forests of Maine, and examine where some huge pine, or beach, or rock-maple has been blown over by the hurricanes which occasionally pass over, and he will find this to be the fact. The tap root is small in extent, compared with the horizontal roots. Nature has planted these last shallow, and she mulches them every year by the falling of the leaf every autumn, and by the accumulation of decayed or broken branches that occasionally fall around them. We think the careful observer will, in this case, as in most others involving tree culture, come to the conclusion that it is best to let nature guide.

NEW LONDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have received the fifth annual report of the New London County Agricultural Society in Connecticut. We gather from the transactions, and from the premium hand-bills which we have received from time to time, that this association is among the true and active ones, and we have no doubt is exerting a good influence in the section of its location. Its President, John P. Barstow, of Norwich, is a Kennebec boy, we believe, and with his active and persevering associates, will labor zealously and indefatigably for its prosperity and usefulness.

We have been much amused and instructed in reading the several off hand, but appropriate speeches by several individuals at their late Show and Fair. They must have had a good time of it.

PORTLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We thank John W. Adams Esq., for copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Portland Horticultural Society, which was organized in that city last November. The officers for the current year are as follows:

President—T. C. Hersey.
Vice Presidents—Wm. Willis, Geo. F. Shepley, Wm. P. Fessenden, John B. Brown, J. Jewett.
Recording Secretary—John W. Adams.
Corresponding Secretary—John W. Dana.
Treasurer—Abner Lowell.
Executive Committee—T. C. Hersey, Abner Lowell, Wm. Sparrow, Geo. W. Woodman, John W. Adams.

We think the establishment of this Society will cause great improvement of the Horticulture in Portland and even in the State.

MOOSE.

There is something interesting in the present condition and past history of the moose here in Northern Maine. Where they came from, how they subsist, and where they go to when they disappear, are problems not easily and satisfactorily solved even by woodsmen and hunters. The moose and the cariboo seem to be the fit and peculiar animals for the Indian's use, and as fast as the Indian disappears from his hunting grounds, the moose and the cariboo go with him where the footsteps of civilization can never follow, nor the shrewdest science ever give their geographical boundaries. Without attempting a solution of such problems as excite the more wonder and doubt the more they are studied, there are some acceptable facts respecting these animals which are worth preserving before they pass away.

We know of no animal, tame or wild, of the size of the moose, whose flesh equals it in sweetness and delicacy. When rightly cooked it makes us think of Isaac's "savory meat" that he longed for in his old age, and we never wonder that the Indian finds it hard to eat our beef, "it be so trong" compared with his moose meat as he only knows how to hunt and dress it, not in "creeping up" to his game, but carrying with his presence some mysterious spell or token of recognition, between herdsman and herd, like the shepherd with his crook, calling and selecting the lamb or kid to his taste.

We remember hearing a poor kind of fodder compared in burlesque to "white oak slivers," but what the moose actually sustain themselves on through long winters could hardly be called any more nutritious. We never see that they eat much of the boughs of trees, and only a little of the bark of bitter round-wood and a kind of bastard maple similar to the round-wood, and on this scanty food they live, travel long journeys, and many of them keep fat. In summer they seem to have no taste for the most nutritious grasses and leaves of the forest, but resort to barren, mossy heaths and stagnant pools for such vegetation as has the least apparent goodness in it.

When Madawaska settlement on the St. John river was first made by the French, eighty years ago, they seemed to be countless, so that the inhabitants need never want for meat summer or winter. A tradition says that the Indians were displeased with the practice of French hunters killing them for their hides only, and in revenge killed hundreds for less than their skins, to lie and rot. Soon after that time, perhaps sixty years ago, not a moose track was to be found in all the forests within one hundred miles or more. What became of them has never been certainly known. If a general distemper had swept them off, their carcases would have been found, but they were not. The wilderness through which they had so lately abounded extended from the northern settlements of Maine and New Brunswick to Canada, New Hampshire and Vermont, a wilderness about two hundred miles in diameter, but so surrounded with settled countries that their exit could not have been made without being known, unless, as some have argued, and some indefinite traditions have reported, they swam the Gulf of St. Lawrence, below Quebec, where it is thirty miles wide, and made their escape to the Rocky Mountains; and in this case the hunters of the "North West Company" must have known it, and whether they did or not we are not informed.

For twenty years or more, not a moose was seen or heard from in all Northern Maine or the adjoining borders of New Brunswick, though some were found on the Penobscot and Kennebec waters in Southern Maine, and in their absence many a hungry family in Madawaska listened to the story of the father telling of better days. About forty years ago, the first reappearance of moose was announced in the fact of tracks being seen to cross the winter road near Grand Falls, and the announcement seemed to go through the settlement like the royal proclamation of plenty to a hungry people, and from that time to this, in spite of the most destructive slaughter, they have continued to increase. From the best reports we can get, there are at least one thousand a year killed within sixty or seventy miles of this place, (No. 11.) In some instances the large streams are literally dammed up with floating, rotten carcases. Some are looking every year for their exit again, but yet they may linger in company with the few Indians who remain, and disappear with them.—*M. R. Keep to Aroostook Pioneer.*

BROKEN WIND OR HEAVES.

"Heaves," the common name for broken wind in the horse, is susceptible of great alleviation by attention to the character and quantity of food to be eaten by the animal, as every one knows. If a horse suffering from this disease is allowed to distend his stomach at his pleasure, with dry food entirely, and then to drink cold water *ad libitum*, he is nearly worthless. But if his food be moistened, and he be allowed to drink a moderate quantity only at a time, the disease is much less troublesome.

A still farther alleviation of the "heaves" may be obtained from the use of raw, fat, salt pork, from time to time. I do not say that the heaves can be *cured* by the use of salt pork, but *alleviated* still more than by feeding wet food without the pork.

Commence with a piece of pork, say a cubic inch, chopped very fine and mixed with the wetted grain or cut feed, twice a day for two or three days. Then from day to day increase the quantity and cut less fine, until there is given with each feed, such a slice as usually by a farmer's wife, is cut for frying, nearly as large as your hand, cut into fifteen or twenty pieces. Continue this for two weeks, and the horse is capable of any ordinary work without distress, and without showing the heaves. I have experience and observation for the past ten years as proof of the above.—*Country Gentleman.*

HEAVY TURKEYS.

Our neighbor, John Odlin Wing, of Winthrop, dressed six turkeys last week, of his own raising, the aggregate weight of which was 90 lbs. This was an average weight of 15 lbs. each. They were but six months old, and were half blooda from a large Connecticut turkey that we obtained a year ago from the flock of John Giles, Esq., of South Woodstock, (Conn.) This is improving the weight of turkeys pretty well.

For the Maine Farmer.

LETTERS FROM THE PROVINCES.—No. 14.

MR. EDITOR:—From the year 1775 to 1784—during the first War—no less than 20,000 persons left the American colonies and came to Nova Scotia. They could not take up arms against the mother country, and hence, from choice or necessity, left their comfortable homes in the colonies, and sought quiet and protection on a soil which was, without dispute, British. From those 20,000 "Loyalist Refugees" have descended a very large portion of the present population of this Province. The counties of Annapolis, Hants, Guysboro', Shelburn and Digby, are for the most part settled by the descendants of the old "Tories" who left the colonies during the period above named. Individual representatives of the same class may be found in every village and town in the Province. The prominent characteristic of this class is, *loyalty*. Their fathers sacrificed everything they possessed on earth to maintain their allegiance to the Crown of England, and most thoroughly did they instill their principles of loyalty into the hearts of their children, and they in turn have handed them down to theirs, so that after three generations, there is not, perhaps, on earth, a more loyal people than these same Blue Noses of N. S. Almost the first thing taught the child is the national anthem, "God save our noble Queen;" and the old man, trembling on the brink of the grave, joins in the song with the enthusiasm of a returned lover to his long absent spouse! But more of this in its proper place.

At the close of the war in 1784, there was added another element to the population already existing in the Province.

The remnants of the army—the British soldiers—were disbanded, and many of them settled upon lands assigned them in different parts of the country; and although these, by reason of the degrading tendency of the camp, promised but little for the future glory of the country, yet many of their descendants have, and do now, occupy high and honored positions in the great mass of society.

I have thus, briefly noticed the different classes of the population of this Province; and will now, before passing from the people to their Institutions, bear testimony to the fact, impressed upon the mind of every American who makes the tour of the country, that notwithstanding the diversity of origin, yet there is a general unity of feeling and purpose existing throughout, apparently as much so as though all hailed from one father land and claimed a common ancestry!

The Englishmen, whether direct from Britain's shores, or by the circuitous route of Columbia, through the Straits of Loyalty, around the Cape of Toryism and over the troubled waters of Confiscation, claim St. George as their patron saint, and celebrate his anniversary with spirit, and under the flag of England.

The Scotchmen, with Highland plaid and bagpipe, assemble on St. Andrew's day, and become almost wild with enthusiasm at the mention of the names of Burns and Wallace.

The Irishmen close their shops, and lay aside the spade and the pickaxe, and with streaming banners and stirring music, march to the mass; and with the shamrock upon their hearts, contribute their cash for the relief of their poor, on the morning of St. Patrick's day.

And on the 4th of July—the anniversary of the birthday of American Independence—the stars and stripes wave in the breeze from the top of many an American house; and yet all is unity amid this variety of national banners and birthdays! This is a peculiar trait of Nova Scotia character. While every one feels that the Capital City of his own country is the hub of the universe, and the grand centre of creation, he accords to his neighbor the right to entertain the same views of his own father-land, and respects him all the more for his opinion so long as he draws no invidious comparisons and speaks respectfully of his neighbor's country!

There is another general characteristic of the people here, especially in the rural districts, which I would not omit to mention. Wherever I have traveled, I have found the people very much "given to hospitality." In all my journeyings, I have never met with so ready and hearty welcome to the hospitalities of all classes, as I have experienced in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—and I have tested this commendable trait of character in the people pretty extensively here and in my own country, and speak, therefore, with some experience. I have frequently called at a farm house to test this trait, to satisfy myself of its extent and universality, and have not, in scarcely a single instance, found it to fail. I doubt not I could travel all over the rural districts of both Provinces, and find a comfortable resting place wherever night should overtake me. I have invariably offered to pay for whatever I have had for myself and beast, but in few instances have they consented for me to leave anything with them, except perhaps my promise to call again when passing that way.

I will relate an instance of Nova Scotia hospitality, as illustrative of my own experience in this direction. One day, away back in the country, I met some little girls with their baskets filled with berries, which I purchased of them, intending to call at the first respectable farm house and purchase a dish of milk, and make for myself and companion a dinner that an epicure might envy.

Well, we soon came to a house which promised well, and we called. I knocked at the door—introduced myself as a Yankee, and related the story of the berries, and asked for the cup of milk. "O yes," said the good lady; "certainly—walk in." We were shown into the parlor, and presently the good woman and her husband and all the children (men and women grown) came in and urged us to step into the kitchen and dine with them,—dinner then being upon the table. "No, I thank you," we said, "we have our berries, which are very tempting—we prefer these to anything else." "Very well, you shall have just what you prefer," said the queen of the cottage, and disappeared.

Presently she returned, not with the milk, but with a full quart of nice sweet cream and a bowl full of maple sugar, remarking, as she placed it upon the table before us, that cream was better than milk for berries, and a little sugar would add much to their taste. "Very well," said I, "this is more than we bargained for. Really, we have found the clover-field to-day. This must be the land of something better than 'milk and honey'—it is cream and maple sugar."

Well, we partook of our feast, thanking the good lady for her bountiful supply, and apologizing for the trouble we had put her to, and regretting that she had spoiled a whole day's butter for us; while she persisted in saying, "it was not a bit too good for a poor traveler on so hot a day." We took out our money to pay her, but "no," said she, "I would be ashamed to take pay for a dish of cream," &c. Upon leaving the house, we found that our faithful Charlie had been bountifully cared for, and we were urged to call and spend the night, should we return that way.

Such I have found Nova Scotia hospitality to be. Whether I am indebted to the fact of being a Yankee for such marked kindness and hospitality, I will not pretend to decide. Nova Scotia hospitality, however, is proverbial. G.

POULTRY.

No one can expect to be successful with poultry, who has not got the requisite soil for a yard for them, which should be light, dry, and as warm as can be; on stiff loams, on clays, on marshes or damp ground, and in damp houses, poultry will not thrive—will cease laying, and ultimately prematurely die; without the most scrupulous cleanliness, they will rapidly become diseased and lousy, and die off quickly.

Now, possessing all the requisites for successfully raising them—dry, gravelly, sandy or loamy sandy soil; an airy, dry and very clean house, properly warmed in winter or stormy weather, excluding all frost and wet; with proper food, which may consist of grain, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, hemp, broom corn, millet, sorghum or sugar cane seed, and kitchen swill; in winter, meat chopped fine three or four times a week, a proper proportion of vegetables, as lettuce and cabbage, boiled potatoes and roots, and occasionally spicing their food; in summer they will procure their meat in the range—insects, worms, flies, bugs, grubs and grasshoppers bringing them a liberal supply; clean, clear water every day, summer and winter; sand or ashes to wallow and clean themselves in; pounded shells or lime; kept quiet and undisturbed—he will ever have what is called good luck with his hens, and thus they can be successfully raised and produce an abundance of eggs. If they are kept in a rather confined yard, I annex a receipt for making worms artificially, which is done thus: dig a trench any depth and size, say one foot deep, and two or three feet long or wide; procure blood of any animal, and mix with horse manure and earth in equal quantities; scatter oats or grain over it, mix well and level. A few days of hot sun will soon cause the mass to ferment and produce thousands and millions of maggots. Whenever you want to feed, dig up as much as is required. Poultry will pick them up voraciously, and greatly thrive on them.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

WHEAT—EIGHTY BUSHELS PER ACRE.

S. H. Mason, of Walnut Creek, N. Y., tells us how he grew wheat at the rate of 80 bushels per acre. He inclosed with boards an exact rod of dry, gravelly soil, and spaded in eighteen inches deep, mixing in well-rotted clayey turf, sifted, to the amount of a cart load, and a peck of salt, half a bushel of ashes, and one pound of guano. Then marked the bed into squares of three inches, and planted, Sept. 10, one grain in a hole two inches deep in the centre of each foot, which he thinks is too thick.

It came up in eight days, and by Dec. 1, it was a perfect mat, so that the ground was hidden. On this he sifted three pecks of charcoal dust, and when the snow melted off in March the wheat was very green. It was watered a little in a dry time, and harvested July 10, after the birds had taken a share, and dried, and the grain weighed 20 1-4 pounds.

He says if it had been undisturbed by birds the yield would have been full 30 pounds—that is half a bushel per rod square, or at the rate of 80 bushel per acre. The seed was called "California wheat," but whether bald or bearded, white or red, he does not say. Nor does he say whether it would pay to cultivate on a large scale for 80 bushels per acre. Who can say?—*Tribune.*

FAWKES' STEAM PLOW.

Noticing the failure of this machine at the late Urbana (Ill.) trial in our issue of the 10th inst., says the *Boston Cultivator*, we said it might be interesting to know on what ground a premium had been awarded to it. In reference to this, we have received from Col. S. D. Harris, editor of the *Ohio Cultivator*, a note in which he says—"No premium has been awarded to this plow in the West, except the empty honors of the United States Agricultural Society at Chicago. The Illinois State Agricultural Board declined to award their premium both in 1858 and 1859. They donated a gratuity to Mr. Fawkes as compensation, but did not award their premium. The story of such award was got up by telegraph reporters." Col. Harris also informs us that Miles Greenwood of Cincinnati, is going to build an engine after Fawkes' model, which he thinks will be constructed so as to avoid the weaknesses which have thus far proved fatal to success."

☞Bees may be moved at pleasure at any season of the year, if they are carried several miles so as to be beyond their knowledge of the country. They may be carried long journeys by traveling nights only, and affording them opportunity to labor and collect food in the day time.

Bees should never be irritated under any pretence whatever. They should be treated with attention and kindness. They should be kept undisturbed by cattle and other annoyances, so that they may be approached at any time with safety. —*Weeks.*

CURE-ALL-SALVE. Six cents' worth of Burgundy pitch; 6 cents' worth of laudanum; 6 cents' worth of gum camphor; 2 cents' worth of wax. A piece of rosin as large as a turkey's egg. Put the Burgundy pitch, rosin and beeswax into a new earthern mug, melt over a slow fire; when nearly cool, put in the camphor and stir it until it is cool.

SHEEP,—SHEEP.

A gentleman formerly in the woolen business in N. H., and late of Connecticut has been spending some time in town making explorations and inquiries in reference to establishing one or more farms in this county for the rearing of sheep and raising wool. He says there is an inadequate supply of coarse wool for the demand made for it in this country, and that the present and prospective condition of the woolen trade warrants large investment in that branch of production. He says the Leicester sheep, bearing a long and not fine fleece—that kind of wool selling now in the market at 28 cents per pound, is, on the whole, the best. He selects this part of the coast of Maine because inquiries he has prosecuted through this country and the provinces satisfy him that sheep are less liable to disease here than at the West or South; because upon the immediate coast the open winters and the access to sea plants will allow large flocks to be wintered at much less expense than amid the deep snows of the interior; and because the fires that have denuded so much of the surface of this county of its trees have created wide ranges for summer pasturage, which have little value for any other purpose, and may be purchased at merely nominal prices.

He has examined the region of Mt. Desert in Hancock county, Steuben and the islands at the mouth of Naraguagus river, Jonesboro and Jonesport, Trescott and Lubec. The sheep will be kept under the care of shepherds and dogs as in England and Scotland, and will be driven from one pasturage to the other, at the different seasons. When snow is on the ground, he believes that if pastured contiguous to the sea shore, the sheep will subsist upon the sea grasses and dulce upon the rocks, and find shelter in the fir thickets adjoining, with little fodder or provender; through a part of his lands will be devoted to raising turnips and grass for feeding besides. He is confident that under the management of competent shepherds and dogs there would be no expense of fences and no depredations by wolves, bears, dogs or men, and that the business of wool growing may be made profitable.

We consider the enterprize highly beneficial to the county. Our farmers know already that sheep well managed are the most profitable of stock, but the great expense of fencing them in, their wildness and breachiness, and the terrible havoc made among them by dogs and bears have so far disheartened our people, that only a few farmers on the coast, and favorably situated elsewhere keep up the old custom of spinning their own stocking yarn and weaving and making the woolen garments which they wear. We suppose the census returns now made will show a diminution of the number of sheep during the last ten years.

If this new enterprise succeeds, it will greatly encourage our own producers. They will be able to obtain more profitable breeds of sheep and will learn how to manage them so as to get the largest possible income from them. It would add vastly to the wealth of this county, if the extensive waste between Machias and Columbia, and between Machias and Lubec, where thousands of dollars worth of grass grow and perish annually, could be covered with flocks of sheep. A large supply of wool would make a steady call for it from the factories, and bring better prices than are now obtained for the insignificant lots sold. We suppose the wool trade of Australia is to-day larger then the gold trade and more lucrative. It will be a better day for our county when we have something to sell besides lumber, lath and shingles. A better supply of wool will soon require woolen factories, and then both branches of this important and lucrative business will be in our own hands. But let us have the sheep at any rate.—*Machias Republican.*

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

From the manner in which the Germans preserve and improve their forests, our countrymen might take a valuable lesson. At Hohenheim this forms one of the most important departments of study. The pupils are instructed in the best method of preserving, propagating and improving their forest trees, while at the same time a proper estimation of the pecuniary and moral value of those noble productions of nature is instilled into their minds, which must eventually become the common sentiment. Our people must give attention to this subject, sooner or later; and every days's neglect of this practical science will entail evils upon us, for which years of labor will hardly make amends. We do not, as a people, appreciate the value of our forests. Negligently, carelessly and wantonly we are destroying them on every side, not considering that in them lies a mine of untold wealth; for the time comes with every people when they can turn their own natural productions to the most advantageous use for themselves; and this law applies as firmly to trees as to the coals and various mineral ores. Yet what destruction of the best and most valuable timber have you and I witnessed during the past forty years in Indiana! A statistical statement of the pecuniary loss would astonish the reader, to say nothing of the loss of health and domestic comfort. The connection of family health, enjoyment and comfort, with a grove of primeval forest trees about the homestead, never entered the practical heads of our fathers; and their sons, true to the example before them, pursue the same suicidal course. Down come the lofty oaks and the beautiful maple, leaving the homestead to parch, and the spring to dry up in the scorching rays of the sun.

If there are exceptions here and there, you will find the value of the farm increased a thousand fold, simply because the trees have been let alone; and what if they were cultivated with proper care? All along the line of the railway in southern Germany I saw acres and acres of forest trees, from ten to fifteen and perhaps twenty years old, planted in rows as regular as corn is with us, and all cultivated in the most scientific manner.

When will our people learn wisdom in this matter! Will they heed the warning of the Old World, listen to the admonitions and counsels of science, and be prudent in good time—or will they wait to learn it too late from their own experience? We, certainly, who boast so freely, and with good reason, of our practical foresight, should take shame to ourselves to be surpassed in this important matter by the Germans.—*Ex.*

Political.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

Assembled as the legislative power of the State, I recognize the usage which assigns to me the duty, in this first hour of our official relations, to give you information of the condition of the State, and to make such recommendations for your consideration as may be deemed expedient; in doing which it is gratifying to be able to give you assurance of its general advancement, under the favor of Divine Providence, in its varied industrial and social interests.

It is the first duty of a people rightly to value the character and capacity of the country they inhabit. While their interests will suggest the folly of an exaggerated estimate of it in these respects, a want of just appreciation of its resources and natural advantages, is equally unwise. A glance at the geographical position of the State, its physical structure and natural resources, will not fail to inspire confidence in its capacity for future rank in the sisterhood of prosperous States; and yet it is undoubtedly true that it has suffered much, of late, from a general and vague apprehension that it was making, comparatively, but slow advances in population and wealth; and that other quarters of our highly favored country held out larger rewards for effort and enterprise. It may be well now, at the close of another decade of years, with a provident and solicitous care for the future, to take note of its progress and present condition. It is, without doubt, true that its progress in the last ten years, increase in population being the test, has not been as rapid as in similar periods for the first thirty years of the separation from the "mother State." During the former period its advance in population was equal to that of the country at large and far beyond the other New England States. Emigrants from these latter States were drawn hither by our unequaled water-power, the quality and cheapness of the soil, valuable timber lands, advantages for navigation, &c. This period in our history is characterized for progress in population, advance in agriculture, the lumber trade and the fisheries; the latter period, by comparative decrease in population, with larger increase in commerce, navigation, manufacturing and mechanic arts and in works of internal improvement.

The ratio of decennial increase of population was, from 1820 to 1830, thirty-three per cent.; from 1830 to 1840, twenty-six per cent.; from 1840 to 1850, sixteen per cent., and from 1850 to 1860, will probably be found to be about the same as for the latter period. Now we are not to suppose that we have failed to maintain our early progress in population because the original causes of that progress are not now equally attractive as heretofore, but because local causes have supervened to keep people from other States at home, and, to some extent, cause emigration from among us—not that the advantages afforded are really less, or supposed to be less, but that real or supposed attractions elsewhere have been stronger. Emigration has been cut off from the hitherto tributary States by a policy which has given their people immediate and active employment at home and reacting upon our population, together with the extraordinary allurements in California and the west," to have enticed a portion of our natural increase abroad.

It will be found, for the reasons stated, that the progress of population, during this latter period, does not furnish a just estimate by which to determine the advance of the State in wealth and the industrial interests. A comparative glance at the aggregate valuation and productive industry of the State, at the several decades of years, will show a rapid advance in its wealth and various departments of labor. The valuation of real and personal estate in 1821, was taken at $20,962,778; in 1830, at $28,807,687; in 1840, at $69,246,288; in 1850, at $100,037,969, and in 1860 it will not fall short of $175,000,000.

The tunnage of the several districts of the State in 1820, was 67,274 tuns; in 1830, 70,585; in 1840, 110,000; in 1850, 646,600, and in 1856, was 782,000 tuns, an amount equal to one-sixth part of the entire tunnage of the nation. There were, in 1820, 14,347 tuns of vessels built in the several districts, in 1840 there were 55,598, in 1850, 149,907.

The estimated value of capital invested in the various branches of manufactures in 1820, was $1,459,450; in 1840, $7,105,620; in 1850, $14,700,000, and $25,000,000 in 1859.

The annual value of manufactures of all descriptions in 1820, was $3,058,000; in 1850 it was estimated at $24,664,135; and as at the present time cannot be less than $35,000,000, in which estimate lumber is not included, the annual value of which is not far from $7,000,000.

The agricultural capital in 1825, including improved lands, buildings, cattle, farming utensils, &c., was estimated at $30,737,255, the number of acres of improved lands being 753,076. The capital invested in this pursuit in 1850, amounted to $66,852,031, and there were 2,039,596 acres of land under improvement. The increase in the products of the soil, in quantity and quality, will be found to be in proportion to the increase of the land cultivated. In 1820 there were 143,315 neat cattle; in 1840, 327,255; in 1850, 343,339; and for the same years respectively, the products of corn, wheat, oats and rye were 858,381, 2,813,044, and 4,230,268 bushels.

The aggregate average Bank circulation from 1820 to 1825 was $966,105, while for a similar period from 1854 to 1859 it was nearly $5,000,000. The amount of capital invested in works of internal improvement up to 1840, was less than $1,000,000; in 1850 it was between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and at the present time there are estimated to be $17,800,000 invested in railroads alone.

These estimates do not embrace a large amount of capital, in the aggregate, employed in various small manufactures and mechanic pursuits, which have sprung up in the interior and along our lines of railways, and which give profitable employment to the people who conduct them on their own account.

This glance at some of the leading branches of the protective industry of the State, omitting, for a want of accurate statistics, many important interests which have recently grown up among us, and others which have been greatly increased, all which contribute to the general wealth and prosperity, sufficiently indicates the rapid progress made in the various departments of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, mechanic arts, and in works of internal improvements; and that at no equal period in our history has this advance been so marked as the ten years now closing. The progress in agriculture, evidenced in a better tillage, improvements in stock, the variety, quantity and quality of crops, the product of the orchards, the dairy, and the generally improved condition of farm buildings and farm implements, within the last few years, is especially noticeable, and evinces the thrift of that class of the people engaged in this pursuit. Our navigating and shipbuilding interests have greatly increased, placing the State at the head of the class of shipbuilding States. Manufactures, under a liberal policy held out to capital, have been stimulated and greatly augmented, are in a generally prosperous condition and may be regarded as established upon a sure footing, and will, it is to be hoped, in time, stimulate other branches of industry.

Neither should the fact be overlooked here, that besides these evidences of material prosperity, this latter period has been characterized by efforts of the great body of the people for the improvement of their social and educational interests; and that these efforts have been successful is seen by an obviously elevated public standard of sobriety and intelligence.

Nor have the people of the State been remiss in a provident care for the future development of its natural resources and advantages of trade and commerce. There have been constructed, and are now in operation, something more than five hundred and fifty miles of railway at an expenditure, almost entirely by our own people, of more than $18,000,000.

Aware of the important influence of railroad facilities in commercial affairs, and of the natural commercial advantages of our position, a State policy was early indicated by the legislature, which should make Maine, in these respects, independent of other communities upon the Atlantic coast; and which should eventually afford her equal advantages in securing the trade of the interior—the great producing region of the nation. It was perceived that in any plan for the accomplishment of this object, there were obviously two points of incalculable importance to the growth and development of its material interests and its true commercial independence, namely, the connection, by railway, of the seaport towns with the interior of the country, and the British Provinces, our neighbors, contiguous to us, whose natural intercommunication is through our territory; and to afford to the trade and travel between Europe and this country railroad facilities to an extreme eastern port on this side of the Atlantic, giving the shortest possible sea voyage between the two continents. The first point in this system has already been secured by the completion of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, connecting, as it does, with a continuous line of railway, of surpassing excellence and capacity, which extends westward through Canada to Detroit; thus making our seaboard accessible to that vast region, the "Great West," and our principal seaport town the Atlantic terminus of a portion of the trade and travel of the great lakes and their natural outlet.

The importance of this enterprise is already seen in the rapid growth of our chief commercial city, the facilities opened to our interior towns for direct trade westward, and the amount of transportation that already finds its way from the remote interior, without transhipment, to the Atlantic. Its prospective importance is incalculable, an approximate estimate of which can only be made in connection with the prospective and probable development of the resources, settlement and growth of the vast regions of Canada West; of the great lakes and the valley of the Upper Mississippi, the great producing region of the nation and whose capacities are sufficient for the habitation and sustenance of one hundred millions of people, whose outward market must be sought at the Atlantic seaboard, and who, following the natural channels to the St. Lawrence river, would thence over this line of railway find their shortest practicable route to their ultimate destination. When it is considered that the exchanges between the cities of the Atlantic seacoast and this vast region of territory are transacted through the lakes and the channels connected with them, the value of a direct and easy communication from their great natural outlet, the St. Lawrence river, to a seaport open and accessible at all seasons of the year, is most apparent. A general statement of the commerce of these lakes, its rise and progress, will aid us in our estimates. Their commerce begins with this century, prior to which there was none in all this region. In 1851 the whole traffic of these lakes was stated at $326,000,000, employing 74,000 tuns of steam and 138,000 tuns of sail vessels.

The total tunnage on all the New York canals in 1836, was 1,310,807 tuns, valued at $67,643,343, and yielding a toll of $1,614,342. In 1851 it was 3,882,783 tuns, valued at $159,981, and leaving a toll of $3,329,727.

This policy also embraced the plan for a continuous line eastward through the central portion of the State to the boundary line of New Brunswick; thence connecting with a line to be continued through this Province and Nova Scotia to Halifax, affording an avenue through the State for transatlantic travel, and bringing it at once into intimate commercial relations with the British North American Provinces. This line is already extended to Bangor, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. That portion beyond Bangor to the boundary line of the State, was, by order of the legislature of 1850, explored, and a preliminary survey thereof made, in which the distance is shown to be ninety-six miles, a route of easy grades and of comparatively cheap construction, for the making of which a charter was granted the same year. The line, continuing, passes through New Brunswick, a distance of two hundred miles, by the city of St. John, and one hundred and twenty-four miles in Nova Scotia, making a total length from Bangor of four hundred and twenty miles. That portion lying in the latter Province, is reported to be in favorable progress of completion towards the New Brunswick frontier. From the city of St. John to the boundary of Nova Scotia, one hundred miles of railway is nearly constructed and soon to be opened for travel, to the construction of which the Province has largely contributed. These works are supposed to secure the immediate completion of the enterprise from Halifax to the city of St. John, leaving the portion between that city and the boundary line of this State, a distance of seventy-three miles, and also that portion between the line and Bangor, of ninety-six miles, in all one hundred and sixty-nine miles, to be provided for, in order to make a permanent connection through this State, between the United States and Canada and the Lower Provinces, affording a continuous line of railway from the city of New York to Halifax, a distance of nearly nine hundred miles. It is believed that the authorities and people of these Provinces are desirous of providing to fill up the space westward to the line of New Brunswick, and I deem it a subject worthy of the attention of the legislature and people of this State, whether they will not co-operate in efforts to bring this great enterprise to a speedy consummation. As a work of National, as well as State interest, it should enlist the public regard. To the Nation it will furnish a great avenue of travel between Europe and America, while it connects the State with the British Provinces in intimate commercial and friendly relations. Its importance to the State will appear by a glance at the position and population, products and trade of those countries with which it connects it. The two Canadas have an area of 250,000 square miles, with a population of over 2,900,000; New Brunswick 27,700 square miles, with a population of 225,000; Nova Scotia 18,746 square miles, with a population of 300,000; Prince Edward's Island is 2,134 square miles, with a population of 62,398, and Newfoundland, of 57,000 square miles, with a population of 120,000; total area of 553,446 square miles, and an aggregate population of 3,000,000.

The total exports of Canada alone in 1851, were $13,262,376. The exports from the United States to Canada in the same year, of cotton and woolen manufactures, hardware, leather and its manufactures, &c., were $8,936,236, while our imports in flour, wheat, wool, horses and cattle, &c., were $3,312,250. That the ultimate accomplishment of this enterprise is only a question of time, will not be doubted by any one who gives the slightest attention to the elements of power and progress that are gathering on this continent, to the position of the countries it is designed to connect, and to the ordinary principles of commercial economy. The people of this State, it would seem, should begin now to anticipate the effort necessary to be put forth ere long to secure such a result, and give the public assurance that they will earnestly co-operate with those who desire to accomplish the same end.

Under the direction of the "Board of Internal Improvement," a geological survey of the State was commenced by Dr. Jackson in the year 1836, the State having appropriated for that purpose $5000. Other yearly appropriations followed, in all $15,000, and the work was prosecuted until 1839, when, the State becoming involved in the difficulties on the Northeastern frontier, the work was interrupted, and appropriations failing, was suspended. The cost of completing the work, according to the original plan, is estimated at $8000, and although this plan is not as thorough as could be desired, it is probably as extended as is practicable, considering the unsettled condition of a large portion of our territory and the difficultion of prosecuting a minute survey in the wilderness regions. The reports of Dr. Jackson and of Dr. Holmes were published, and did not fail to excite a lively interest as to the agricultural and mineral resources of the State, and have had a most beneficial effect upon the enterprise of our people in inducing the investment of capital in new fields of labor. I deem the completion of this survey demanded by every consideration of sound policy. To continue longer ignorant of our probable geological resources would imply a want of enterprise which would augur ill for the future progress of the State. The examination already made has disclosed facts, showing that our territory is rich in mineral wealth, indicating the existence of abundant ores of tin, copper, and lead. This, together with the known geological resources of contiguous territory, renders it altogether probable that coal will be found in the Aroostook region.

Such survey, moreover, would tend strongly to stimulate the progress of settlements now prosperously advancing in the eastern portion of the State. I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature authorize the completion of this survey, and for that purpose make the necessary appropriation.

Among the important interests of the State are our public lands, not inconsiderable as a source of revenue, but of greater value for settlement. The aggregate revenue accruing therefrom to the State, in the ten years ending with the year 1857, is $893,778, after disbursing various appropriations for roads and bridges. The receipts for the last year, owing to change in the law in 1857, and the legislation of 1859, are less than $18,000. The number of acres sold the past year to actual settlers is 45,700, at fifty cents per acre, to be paid in labor on the roads, in the aggregate $22,850, which, although it brings no money into the treasury, will relieve it, to some extent at least, from the draft of annual appropriations for roads and bridges. It also marks the progress of settlement in this region of our territory. The amount of bills receivable at the land office is $114,875, of which, under the legislation referred to, only a small portion will be realized to the treasury the current year. The entire estimated receipts from the land office for this period are $30,000.

In 1853 this State purchased from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts its interests in the public lands, for the sum of $362,590, of which sum $250,000 remains unpaid, and which will be payable in yearly instalments, the last of which matures in 1872. By this purchase the State is disembarrassed of the interests of a foreign jurisdiction and

should be conveyed, without unnecessary delay, in consideration of the provisions of the articles of separation, which secured to that State exemption from taxation of her interests in these lands while the title should remain in the State. These lands are held also by non-residents, who exercise all the rights of owners as to the exclusion of other interests, and who claim exemption from taxation on the ground that the fee still remains in Massachusetts.

The amount of purchase money now due and payable on the lands bargained by this State, is $93,241.76 principal, and $23,668.12 interest.

I invite your careful consideration of the situation of this portion of the lands and property of the State; whether some provision should not be made for classing these lands with the taxable property of the State in the apportionment about to be made for the next ten years; whether any and what regulations should be made in regard to operations on the lands bargained and not paid for, and for the prompt payment of interest payable on the purchase money, and for the ultimate payment of the principal; what legislation may be required to facilitate the settlement of the lands under permits to cut the timber thereon consistent with the rights of those holding the permits; and whether the interests of the State do not require that partition be made of lands held in common with individuals. And in this connection I renew the recommendation in my last annual message that the policy of authorising the Land Agent to grant permits to cut timber, which obtained until 1857, be renewed.

The department is required to keep a constant force employed to protect the land from trespassers and to scale the timber cut on lands bargained Operations under permits from the State would greatly facilitate these efforts and afford a revenue to pay the expenses incurred for the protection of the common property.

The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, the past year, were $507,890.45. The expenditures during same period $393,830.32, being a balance in favor of the State of $114,060.13, as shown by the books of that department, and chiefly on deposit in sundry banks. But I regret to be obliged to inform you that this statement does not exhibit the actual condition of the funds of the State. The Treasurer is delinquent, in that he has absented himself from his office, and has neglected, when requested, to return to his post of duty and render an account of his transactions; and facts have recently come to light showing the use by him of large sums of the public money, which, in my judgment, rendered it necessary publicly to declare him a defaulter in his office, and to inhibit his checks upon the public funds. Information of this delinquency was received too near the close of the political year, to authorize steps for his removal and the appointment of a commissioner to perform the duties of the office, and to institute the proper proceedings to determine the extent of the defalcation, with a view to its adjustment with the sureties upon the official bond. It will therefore devolve upon you to require the Treasurer to render an account of his transactions, and to settle and adjust his accounts, and on failure so to do, to apprise his sureties of the extent of his delinquency, and ask their immediate attention to its adjustment.

From the best information it has been possible to gather, in the limited time, and the means at command, the peculations carried on through checks upon banks having deposits, and which do not appear upon the books of the department, will amount to between 80,000 and $90,000, and which, it is believed, has, in whole, or in part, been converted so that he is not able to restore it, and that it will fall upon the sureties to make good any deficiency you may determine.

The State's indemnity against ultimate loss, is doubtless ample upon the official bond; and I am assured that the responsibilities of the sureties will be honorably met, without embarrassment to the Treasury, and with no further indulgence than may be justly allowed to dispose of the interests assigned to them for their protection. Still, I invite your careful investigation of the transactions of the Treasury, as to the use of the public funds, and the practices of parties, official and unofficial, with it.

The statute of this State expressly provides that the Treasurer "shall not loan, or use in his own business, or for his own benefit any such money, or permit any other person to do it, upon pain of forfeiting a sum equal to the amount so used or loaned." The enactment is not criminal, and in this case furnishes no adequate remedy. It does, however, prescribe a rule for the conduct of the Treasurer in the duties of his office,—and a rule also for those who deal with him officially; and I submit, for your consideration, whether appropriate penalties should not be provided for any violation of the obvious intent of this law. Official peculation on the public funds, although under the protection of an official bond, should be a criminal offense; not less complicity with official peculation. The guiltiest man, in this respect, may not always be the official.

The estimated receipts to the Treasury for the current year are $432,403, including the balance shown by the books of the department. The estimated expenditures $352,644.

This estimate of current demand upon the Treasury does not embrace that portion of the public debt of $51,-000 payable in February next, and which will need to be provided for by payment or renewal.

The constitution provides that "while the public expenses shall be assessed on the polls and estates, a general valuation shall be taken at least once in ten years." Such valuation has been taken, and it will become your duty to apportion and assess a State tax thereon.

Estimating the probable yearly wants of the treasury for the next period of ten years, including the payment of the public debt as it matures, after this year, the ratio of taxation based on the present valuation, will not, probably, need to be increased, but may be slightly diminished. The Commissioners appointed by authority of a resolve of the last Legislature, to prepare a valuation as a basis of taxation for State purposes for the ensuing decade, commencing with the present year, have been assiduous in their efforts, and will be able to present such perfected lists of valuation as will greatly facilitate and render comparatively easy your labors in apportioning the contemplated tax.

It is hardly necessary that I bespeak for our institutions of public charity your especial favor. For particular information as to the present condition and future wants of the Insane Hospital, I refer you to the reports of the officers of that institution for the past year, which will be laid before you.

The number of patients treated therein, the past year, has been greater than in any previous year; while the annual results of the efforts to benefit this class of our people, have been such as will not fail to excite a lively interest in support of this refuge for the unfortunate.

There were in the Hospital, on the 30th of November last, two hundred and thirty-seven patients under treatment, the average daily number for the year being two hundred and twenty-two, while the whole number received since it was opened to the public is two thousand and ninety-seven. Of the two hundred and thirty-seven persons there in November last, one hundred and ninety-seven were a charge, in whole or in part, upon the State. The expenditures for the year were $32,726, and the receipts from patients for board, clothing, &c., are stated at $32,421.39.

The wants of the institution for the current year, for the support of the classes of patients mentioned, will probably not exceed the appropriations of last year for that purpose.

I submit a table, marked "A," which will show the aggregate yearly appropriations and expenditures for all purposes since the foundation of the Hospital in 1835.

The management of the Reform School is believed to be judicious and provident. The aggregate appropriations by the State for the erection and support of this school have been $189,642, as follows:

1850, for building,	$10,000
1851, "	20,000
1852, "	25,000
1853, "	18,000
1854, for support,	12,000
1855, "	24,000
1856, "	25,000
1857, "	25,000
1858, "	15,000
1859, "	15,000

Reports from the Trustees, Treasurer and Superintendent have been duly presented and will be communicated. The expenditures for the year, ending March 31, 1859, were $19,452.88, of which the sum of $4,121.44 was received from cities and towns. The estimated expenses for the year, ending March 31, 1860, are $18,200, of which $2,000 will be received of cities and towns, and $2,845.89 from other sources, leaving the sum of $13,354.11 to be provided for by the Legislature.

There were in the school during the last year, 231 boys; the number remaining November 30 last, was 182. The numbers received into the school have gradually decreased for the last year and a half, and will, under present circumstances, probably, continue to some extent at least. This diminution is supposed to be attributable to the operation of an act approved March 28, 1858, by the provisions of which cities and towns are required to defray the expenses of boys committed for certain offences.

Less delinquent boys reach the institution, now that the charges, for a class of them, are directly upon the towns, than when the expenses were drawn directly from the State treasury. What is the just inference from so important a fact may, or may not, be quite clear. Is it that a sense of the burden has induced more thought upon the subject, and upon reflection it is becoming to be the public judgment that it is unwise to commit boys to this institution for this class of misdemeanors? Or is it, as suggested elsewhere, "to avoid all possible expense?"

In either view some consideration of the fact may be required. If the former is the correct view, then the provision for commitments for what are denominated "trifling offences," should be modified, or repealed; if the latter, then some additional provision may be required imposing an imperative duty to make commitments for this class of offences

While it is plain that the original idea, that of providing some means by which "juvenile offenders" should be kept from the companionship of those hardened in crime, and where they should be trained and disciplined with reference to their reformation, is wise and beneficent, it may be a matter of grave consideration as to what should be denominated an offence and a cause for committing a child of tender years to imprisonment as a public offender. The hope of the State is not in its prisons and specific schools of reform for discipline of youth, outside of society, but in its domestic, educational and religious institutions, the family, the common school, the church, in society.

You may learn the condition of the Common Schools of the several towns and cities in the State, and the efforts in their behalf the past year, from the report of the Superintendent. I need not urge the continued fostering of a system which has been productive of such beneficial results to society, in the past, and which is essentially the hope of the future. The efforts made in behalf of this system in the last few years have been attended with gratifying results, as shown in a greatly increased general interest in the subject, in the improvement and number of school houses, the character of the schools, the number of children seeking instruction therein, the increasing number and higher qualifications of teachers and the voluntary assessments of the people; and which, if perseveringly persisted in, will ere long present the gratifying spectacle of a State practically bestowing upon the whole body of the youth within its limits, the blessings of education.

The number of scholars in the State is 242,000, the number attending summer schools is 134,329, the number attending winter schools is 153,063, and the aggregate amount expended in support of schools, the past year, is $617,880.48, being an increase of expenditures for school purposes over the year 1854 of $126,829.19.

There are 3,862 school houses in the State, of the estimated value of $1,116,766.

The Superintendent renewedly urges the establishment of a State Normal School, as a method of promoting the interests of common schools by furnishing them with more efficient teachers; and suggests that the eminent success which has attended these schools in the States where they have been established, fully justifies their trial here, and that they should no longer be regarded as a doubtful experiment.

This subject, together with that of the establishment of an agricultural school, has often been before the Legislature and their necessity urged upon the people of the State, and there is, doubtless, a growing conviction of their importance.

There is a conceded need of teachers who are better fitted for their employment by a thorough training in the elementary branches of learning under an approved system which shall make them skillful in imparting knowledge to others; as there is need of a better knowleige of the science of agriculture to fit the farmer for his employment in all its varied departments.

I deem these subjects of public importance and commend them to your careful consideration.

I renew the recommendations of a former message in regard to the militia of the State. The duty of providing for "a well regulated militia" is imposed by the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution of this State. This duty is but indifferently performed in the regulations in reference thereto. The militia is divided into "ununiformed and uniformed or active." It is made the duty of the assessors of the several cities, towns and plantations to enroll the citizens within their territory, of the ages of eighteen and under forty-five years, annually, and to make return of a list of their names to the office of the Adjutant General. These constitute the "ununiformed militia," the number of which, as returned, is 59,559, while eighty-nine towns and seventy plantations wholly neglect to make returns. The number of "active militia" is 1,439. I communicate the report of the Adjutant General showing the condition of this branch of the public service, and invite your attention to the subject.

I lay before you the report of the Bank Commissioners, from which you may learn the condition and operation of the banks the past year. The number in the State is sixty-nine, with a capital stock of $7,576,790, $267,845 of which has been added the last year. They are reported to be safely conducted, and, in most respects, with strict regard to the requirements of their charters.

Of the number of stockholders in the several banks, 820 live without our jurisdiction, holding $1,323,940 of the bank capital of the State, a large portion of which is supposed to be actually owned by our own citizens.

Regarding this sum as foreign capital enjoying the privileges of our banking regulations, it is difficult to see why it should not be subjected to the ordinary burdens of taxation; as domestic capital, upon which has been conferred these privileges, it is still more difficult to comprehend the justice of a policy which tolerates the shift to avoid the equal burden of unprivileged capital. As foreign capital it does not add to the material resources of the State; and if it did, there is no such demand for it, as such, as to justify the bonus of exemption from taxation; as domestic capital, equal justice requires it should be subjected to ordinary taxation. Besides, the State has not, it is suggested, the statute remedies for the payment of the bills, notes, checks and drafts of the banks against the stockholders without our jurisdiction that are applicable to the resident stockholders.

The legal rate of interest in this State is six per cent., applicable as well to banks as to individuals. Upon banks, however, is conferred the privilege of charging, in addition thereto, the difference in value between funds paid at their own counters and at the place designated for payment. All exactions beyond this established rate are palpable transgressions of the law and usurious extortions. The Commissioners state in their report: "The almost universal practice of exacting illegal interest under the name of exchange, continues to be just cause of complaint and dissatisfaction in the management of banks." I commend to your consideration whether further legislation be not required in regard to the capital holden by stockholders foreign to our jurisdiction, and also with reference to the practice of the banks referred to in the reports of the Commissioners.

For the condition and wants of the State Prison, at Thomaston, I refer you to the reports of the Warden and Inspectors, and of the Commissioners appointed in compliance with a resolve of the last Legislature, "to examine into the internal economy of the prison and to consider the expediency of enlarging and reconstructing the prison, or building a new prison in some other locality," which will be transmitted.

The number of convicts in the prison on the 30th of November, 1859, was one hundred and twenty-four. The expenditures from December 31, 1858, to the 30th of November last were $17,785.10. The receipts during the same period were $6,420.66, leaving a balance against the State of $11,360.44. The Commissioners report a contract for the support of the convicts for the next three years for their labor, from which they estimate an annual expense of the prison to the State, for salaries of officers and incidental expenses, &c., of about $6000, which will be a saving to the State of from $8000 to $10,000 annually.

Upon the questions "of enlarging and reconstructing the prison, or of building a new prison in some other locality," the Commissioners, it will be seen, are not fully agreed, although they concur in the facts reported, upon which their conclusions are based. These facts collected and stated as well by this as a former Commission, touching the condition, situation, the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the location of the prison, the present and future necessities and interes s of the State involved in the reconstructing of the old and construction of a new prison in another locality, have been so faithfully gathered and stated as that they will present, it is believed, reliable data upon which the Legislature may base its action in determining what the public interest requires. All will doubtless agree, upon slight examination into the facts presented, that there exists a present necessity for better prison shops and accommodations, and that they are demanded upon the simplest principles of economy. Having heretofore expressed my views to the Legislature upon this subject, I refrain from any further statement of them at the present time. I invite your early attention and careful consideration to this subject.

The Attorney General is required to make report annually of the business of his department, including that of the several County Attorneys. It is undoubtedly contemplated that this report should give accurate and full statistics of the criminal prosecutions in the State, their nature, termination and costs attending them. From the imperfect character of the returns from the several counties, this officer has been unable to present satisfactory reports. Efforts have been made in the last two years to induce greater promptitude, uniformity and completeness in these returns, and with favorable results, but some further provisions are deemed necessary by way of specifying the duties of the several officers required to furnish these returns.

The importance of accurate and full returns from these sources, is apparent. The increase in the criminal expenses in the last four years has been very great, and it is believed disproportionate to the number of prosecutions. The legislation of 1858 is understood to have afforded a check upon this tendency by inviting inspection of these expenses by the localities where they originated. There is still need of more system and greater uniformity of practice in the several counties, which seems to be contemplated by the authorized supervision of the Attorney General. I transmit the report of that officer, in which will be found suggestions as to what further provisions are deemed necessary, and recommend your consideration of them.

The agitation of the subject of slavery still continues to disturb the harmony which ought to exist beteen the States.

In the formation and early administration of the government a general sentiment favorable to liberty, and unfavorable to slavery, prevailed. Liberty was the principle of government organism and administrative policy; slavery the exception, its existence *de facto* in the States recognized, but not comprehended within the idea of American government. Accordingly, slavery was a matter of State concern, existing by force of the local law only, and having no rights outside of the local jurisdiction, except those expressly provided for in the constitution. Beyond this, nothing was claimed for it, and with this obvious and distinct view of its nature, rights and relations, it was left to the States respectively, the general government having no power to interfere with it therein. The National government had been administered upon these views and principles, the Congress, the Federal Executives, the Federal Judiciary, uniformly recognizing and confirming them, treating slavery in all respects, as a State affair, disclaiming all right of interfering with it therein and denying to it all rights beyond their limits. It will not be denied that this was the general judgment of the nation, in the beginning, and that it stood as the general judgment of the nation for sixty years and more; and thus, it would seem, attained the legal force and moral power of a solemn adjudication of the whole subject, the States themselves being parties to it. Now an attempt is made to annul this adjudication, to reverse this general judgment, as founded upon mistaken notions of the constitution, unsound, irrational, and unphilosophical views of the nature of slavery. It is urged that the whole action of the nation upon this subject has been impolitic and unwise, that slavery is of itself right, that the abolition of the slave trade was illiberal and arbitrary, that Congress has no power to inhibit slavery in the Federal territories, that under the Federal constitution slaves are property, that by force of it slavery exists in the territories, and that under it the master may carry his slave into these territories, and there hold him as property, and that it is the duty of the government to protect it. Upon this whole subject public sentiment and opinion in the South have undergone a thorough revulsion, until every other political consideration is merged in the advocacy and defence of slavery.

The experiment of giving force to these new sentiments and opinions in the policy of the government was first made in the attempt to force slavery into territory where it had been inhibited by the nation. The conflict that has since convulsed the country, and the present disorder, come naturally and necessarily of this most extraordinary measure. It was a signal for the violation of compacts between the sections; for the reversal of the settled policy of the country, and an unprovoked assault upon the sentiments and opinions of the great body of the people of the free States. The extraordinary character of the act was calculated to irritate the Nation and subsequent events connected with it and in illustration of it, have not been of a character to allay the tumult of the passions naturally excited. It precipitated and provoked a slavery controversy under circumstances wherein the free States must feel the indignation of an assailed party, and in which the moving party had no right to expect a triumph but by the force of numbers. Although Kansas, upon assumption, "is as much a slave State as South Carolina," it is in fact as free as Maine.

The policy now demanded is non-intervention by Congress to prevent the spread of slavery, intervention by Congress for its protection; non-intervention to place slavery and freedom in a condition of equality in the federal territories, intervention to give slavery special protection and guaranty therein. Against this policy the moral sentiment of the North revolts; in contemplation of it, its social and industrial interests are shocked. Freedom, in this age, is the dominating idea among the civilized nations of the earth—serfdom, vassalage and slavery everywhere giving way before it. The idea of Universal Liberty underlaid the movement of the American Revolution, presided at the formation of the constitution and organization of the government, has been the central force of all government in this nation, stronger than all forms of monopoly or exclusion. The institution of slavery necessarily arms against itself the natural instincts of mankind; its doom is certain and inevitable whenever it foolishly and wickedly confronts, in open field, the honest and reverent convictions of the nation. It can show no title to national supremacy, and nothing so absurd and irrational as its attempts to force a recognition of its legitimacy by the nation.

It is not denied that it has a dominion; and its supremacy within the limits of its jurisdiction is not in question. The right to invade it there is not pretended. Within all the vast area of its extended limits it is secure from invasion or molestation from state or nation; nor does apprehension of insecurity therein constitute an element in the present strife. The people of this State unitedly condemn all attempts to interfere with slavery in the States. They deplore the criminal attack of a band of fanatical men at Harper's Ferry, to incite a servile insurrection in a sovereign State. Servile insurrection for an individual or State is not a remedy under any conceivable circumstances, but a crime under any and all. Misapprehension of the purposes of the free States is needless. They are naturally opposed to slavery. They venerate free labor, traditionally, religiously, and claim the right, on their own ground, to maintain their sentiments and opinions of it, as an evil, and of free labor as a boon; and they as emphatically disclaim the right or wish, purpose or intent, to interfere with it in the States where it exists. Whatever legal or constitutional rights belong to it, the people of Maine will fully accord. But it should not attempt to carry the public citadel by assault; nor take the popular heart by violence. It were better, in a great contest for the supremacy of opinions, that the terrible energies of civil strife should not be invoked by menace. The only terms that the case admits of, are a full, free, unrestricted enjoyment of all its rights and immunities within its locality, with certain opposition to all attempts to extend to free communities. The slave States know full well that what is now demanded, through novel constructions of the constitution, is wholly inconsistent with the interests, and at variance with the settled opinions of the nation. It requires no small share of intrepidity to press such claims upon a reluctant people. It is needless to say that the free States can never yield to such demands; tradition, religion, education, industrial interests, forbid it. Opposition under such circumstances is not to be construed into hostility to States and communities; it is but the expression of natural aversion known to exist between the white and black races and between free and slave labor. While the people of this State unitedly deplore the invasion of a foreign State to incite servile insurrection therein, not less threatening do they regard the assumed attitude of assault upon the Union, upon a contingency which may properly arise under the constitution. The loyalty of this State to the constitution and union depends upon no contingency. Her people contemplate the present condition and future prospects of the nation, in the spirit of a devotion which will make her faithful even if her opinions should be overruled by the American people.

Now in this hour of disorder in the national councils, what public pledge is demanded of the people of Maine for pacification? Is it required that they should ignore altogether, the portentous fact of the existence, in a section of this Rupublic, of four million of bondmen; and shut their eyes to what all history teaches, that the relation of master and slave tends to the certain degradation of the dominant, while it rarely benefits the servile race? that the mixture of these races is evil, and that amalgamation is the sure result of servitude? Is it expected that they will stifle their honest sentiments and convictions of the character of slavery, as an element of power in our civilization? that they will put on and put off their opinions to suit the shifting temper of the times? that they will give their assent to the assumption "of the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the question of slavery in the territories," and thus consent to place a question between the government and people of this country, "in the hands of an individual tribunal?" that they will not object to the re-opening of the slave trade, will recognize rights of property in slaves under the constitution, and agree to protect and guarantee it in the Federal territories? The unmeasured denunciations of slavery, as an evil, and as calamitous in its effects upon society, by a long line of the most distinguished statesmen of the south, and the wide contrast between their recorded opinions and those now put forth, warrant the belief that no such demand is made, and no such concessions are expected.

To prevent all misunderstanding, if it be needful, let it go forth every where, that our whole population are patriotic, conservative, attached to all portions of our common country, ardently devoted to the Union, and ready to fulfill all their constitutional duties and obligations.

The patient waiting and firm resolve of their representatives in the National Congress reflects the quality of their patriotism and loyalty, and may be taken as a pledge for their deportment in any public emergency.

I cannot close this my last annual communication to the Legislature, without an expression of the grateful emotions which spring from the generous confidence repeatedly reposed in me by the people of this State. I shall be most happy to co-operate with you in efforts to promote their common interests.

LOT M. MORRILL.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY, 22, 1860.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Maine Farmer is removed to the brick building at the left hand corner of the western entrance to the Kennebec Bridge.

THE AROOSTOOK RAILROAD.

Some have thought that the vote last summer on the Aroostook railroad was a "finality," but, in the vocabulary of this age of progress, the word *finality* has no place. As long as a public necessity exists for the agitation and the consummation of the subject, the idea of such a finality must be out of the question. That there is a great public necessity for a railroad from Bangor to the eastern section of the State, and into our public lands, no one who knows anything at all of the case, can deny.

The Aroostook region, in which is now situate the great bulk of the public domain, is, at present, by lack of easy and expeditious approaches, too much isolated from the business centers of the State, or, to use a yankee phrase, it is not sufficiently *come-at-able*, to be made so profitably available as it would be if connected by means of a railroad. By such a connection, what is now a three days journey would be reduced to nearly a day, and by consequence, the cost and trouble which now almost prevent the bringing of bulky products into our markets, would be so reduced as to cause a great rush of them to the manifest profit of both producer and consumer. At present, nine-tenths of the marketable products of Aroostook seek the Provincial markets by the way of St. John River, and ere long will do the same thing by the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, now in the course of construction.

It is good policy in a nation to foster, by every means in its power, its domestic industry, and establish facilities for trade within its own borders. It is also good policy for a State to do the same thing within its own borders. More especially will it be good policy when the doing of it is to bind the several sections of the State into a more intimate union, bring the public lands more rapidly into market, and not only increase the population by inciting healthy emigration, but thereby render more valuable the whole public property through the improvements which the new settlers make in its vicinity. To bring this about through the establishment and construction of a railroad, the aid of the State must be had in some shape or other. In what particular shape is not so very essential, provided it be based on equitable principles, and be effectual in its operation.

It cannot be expected that individual effort can be brought to bear sufficiently strong to accomplish this undertaking alone, nor would it be just to rely wholly upon such an effort when the State in its corporate capacity, would be the party most benefited. The question then occurs, in what way shall the State lend its aid? The bill, or Legislative act of last year did not meet the sanction of the people. It would seem proper, therefore, for those who were really in favor of a railroad to the Aroostook, built by State aid, but did not like the provisions of the bill offered them last year, to bring forward one that will suit them.

STATE TREASURY. It may be supposed by some that newspapers printed at the capital are able to communicate all the facts in respect to the recent astounding transactions of the Treasurer. But really, very little of a reliable character is known beyond what is stated in the message of the Governor. To that statement we refer the reader.

Mr. Peck has not been at Augusta since his wrong doings transpired. He is now in jail in Bangor, where he is confined under civil process instituted on account of his dealings with the Norombega Bank. The Bangor *Whig*, a few days ago, reported him as having said that "he had in his possession evidences of having paid over considerable sums on the State's account, which had not been entered on the books at the time of the exposure of his defalcation, and which he has since had no opportunity of entering," and that he "estimates the amount of State funds involved in his business operations, at no more than $40,000 or $50,000, and the checks and drafts given by him, for which his bondsmen are not liable, at about the same amount."

We can only say, that the statement, thus accredited to Mr. Peck, passes for little here. It is known that an amount of State funds in the vicinity of $90,000, ought to be in the vaults of the treasury or on deposit in safe banks, which cannot be found, and, it is believed that the "sums on the State's account" which he may have paid over, will amount to very little.

The belief that the bondsmen of the defaulting officer will make the State whole, is stronger now than when it was first announced that a portion of them had put their property out of their hands. They are amply able to hold the State harmless. The belief gains strength, also, that the Canadian purchase, which has swallowed up the larger part of the missing money, will realize enough to indemnify the bondsmen, although it may not make Mr. Peck's dealings good with all the private parties who have admitted him into their financial circles.

The suspicion obtains that Mr. Peck's improps dealings with the public funds were not confined to the year 1859. The settlement of his accounts in January 1858 and 1859, made everything perfectly square as between him and the State, but his late operations in connection with the Norombega Bank, and other facts now developed, raise the inquiry whether "loans on memorandum checks" were not employed to make good his accounts with the treasury in prior settlements, and opens up the further question whether other bondsmen than those who guarantied his fidelity last year, may not find their fingers in the crack.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS. For several years past, the tone of the public evening amusements of Augusta has been commendably healthful. The Lyceum, in winter, was the principal form of entertainment, and considered merely as an entertainment, its influence was good, and good only—largely contributing to elevate the tone of thought and conversation throughout the town. A few good concerts occasionally, afforded a pleasant pastime, and conduced to innocent after moods. Levees, such as the ladies of different religious societies were wont to provide, ostensibly to promote some benevolent object, but whose most useful effect was upon the social element in the crowd, were healthful, and entitled to encouragement. It becomes us to keep up the tone of evening amusements. The crowd will have "a time"—let those who lead in society see that they have a *good* time, for the thoughtless are always in danger of being carried away into the Babylon of foolishness, or, peradventure, of something worse than folly. The community that does not guard its moral health by insisting upon the purity of its public entertainments, will not have to wait for assailants. The adversary always lies in wait to devour, and it is in the night that the enemy sows tares, sometimes in the form of the drunken concomitant of the dance, and sometimes a charlatan ministers to prurient curiosity by pretended "scientific" expositions.

Recent observation suggests these remarks, and leads us to demand of our people: Are we sufficiently on our guard against hurtful influences? We could wish, indeed, that a word to the wise were sufficient.

WALKING ON RAILROAD TRACKS. The custom of walking on railroad tracks is a most reprehensible one, and results in the frequent loss of life. Scarce a day elaspes that we are not called upon to record some fatal disaster from this cause. The danger of the practice is forcibly illustrated in an exchange paper which we have looked over, and which reports the death of five persons, in various places, who were killed by railroad trains while walking on the tracks.—*Boston Journal.*

A friend of ours, a prominent resident of this city, whose taking off would surely stir us all up, came quite near being passed over from the present to the future tense a short time ago. He was in one of our obscure middle states, such as Pennsylvania or New York, and standing on a railroad track near a bend in the road which concealed its course from view, musing upon the evanescence of human things, in blissful ignorance of the fact that a down train of the lightning express class, though due one hour since, had *not* passed! when suddenly he was startled from his reverie by a sound which seemed to have concentrated in it all the voices of furydom, and at the same instant his side vision took cognizance of a great shadow which was not all a shadow, neither did its presence betoken the influence of a great rock in a weary land. In fact, it made him jump; and as he vaulted through the air with a force that would have made the reputation of an acrobat, the flowing garment that he wore lingered to kiss the cow catcher which came as Satan's messenger just too late! Our friend had no time to be scared before his eye took in the retreating train with its engineer shaking back his fist; but then the afterclap of fear possesed him, and for a week he had all the experience of one whose spine has been drawn, like a bowie-knife, from its proper abode. He now believes that a railroad track is no proper spot for pedestrian meditation.

HOME MANUFACTURES. We were much gratified in examining a new Locomotive Engine which has just been completed at the Machine Shop of the K. & P. R. R. which reflects great credit upon the Master Mechanic, Mr. Daniel H. Davis, and the Foreman, Mr. A. G. Eaton. It is built after the most approved plan of modern Locomotives, being furnished with the Block-link apparatus for reversing the motion of the engine, and a Cut-off for saving steam; thus rendering the machine at the same time more easy in its management and less expensive in its operation. This Engine is intended for the use of passenger trains.

THE GREAT EASTERN. The London correspondent of the *Boston Post* states that this vessel is likely yet to be so disposed of as to yield a good dividend on its shares, and that in all probability it will visit Portland next summer. We apprehend, however, that Portland will hardly go into extacies over the suggestion. She has come to regard the Great Eastern as at most, a *canard* steamer.

CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The report of the Treasurer shows the whole amount of receipts during the past year to have been $891,-64, expenditures 1060,65. Balance on hand 662,-61. Sewall N. Gross has been elected Secretary and George W. Woodman, Treasurer.

For the Maine Farmer.

WAYSIDE NOTES OF TRAVEL.—NO. 24.

EXETER, SUNDAY, Dec. 25, 1859.

It is one of the unpleasant features in the life of one whose business requires him to be constantly among strangers, that he is liable to be deprived of religious privileges. If his home is at the tavern, it is, as the most of these places are in these times managed, the last place in which he can expect to find religious companionship. A religious landlord, that is, a man who remembers the Sabbath day to keep it holy, who makes it a day of religious conversation, meditation, reading and improvement, who, with his family, habitually attends church, would be one of the wonders of the world. The most of taverns are places of resort on the Sabbath, for an idle, loafing crew, who completely occupy all the public rooms, conversing on business, politics, the weather, fast horses, and fast men, smoking, perhaps drinking and swearing, making every decent man ashamed of his race, and causing him to wish for a lodge in some vast wilderness, where he can, for one day at least in a week, escape from the annoyance of fools. If he immures himself in some room, away in the back part of the house, with perhaps one window, the air contaminated with the breath of a nightly sleeper, whose poisonous effluvia has not been completely eradicated for the last month, and there spend the day alone, he may *suffer* less than he would if he attempted to obtain in the public rooms of the house, what he has a *right* to expect, and what he will be required to *pay* for on leaving, *a pleasant traveler's home.*

It is a relief to a stranger among strangers who regards the christian Sabbath, as of all the days the best, to find, when the hour of worship arrives, that there is a place at hand, where he can find christian companionship, where he can hold christian communion with others; although they may all be strangers to him, yet there will be a fellowship of heart and feeling there, which as much as anything else proves that our holy religion is divine. On such occasions, I never inquire who is to preach, nor what denomination worship there; but I go, trusting and hoping that I shall find some of the people of God there, esteeming it a privilege to unite with them in his worship. And I am never disappointed. It is one of the conditions of human happiness, made so when God made us, that we shall worship him. He set apart a seventh part of his time for this purpose—a period when our thoughts should go out towards him. This worship should be social; that is, heart should unite with heart, mind mingle with mind in the delightful employment. Hence the necessity of meeting together for this object.

In the pleasant village at Exeter Corner, is a single church edifice, whose outside appearance is exceedingly neat and inviting. To this I repaired, in company with a friend, one of the citizens of the place, at the hour of worship, and found a small, but very intelligent appearing congregation. The minister in the desk was a gentleman apparently about forty-five years of age, his countenance indicating intelligence, thought, humility, and devotion. He commenced his services. I saw at once that he was one of those men whose very appearance commands respect, who receives attention without seeming to seek for it, who is listened to because he is saying something, and whose words reach the hearts of those who hear. Without the least effort at display or oratory, he was truly eloquent and impressive. Without saying anything about it, perhaps few of his hearers thinking of it, he no doubt selected the text for his morning discourse with reference to the day,—Christmas.

"Come, see the place where the Lord lay." The mission of the Savior into the world, his life, death, and resurrection, constituted the theme of his discourse. He spoke of the efforts that were made to destroy Christ, and overturn christianity; how that the malice of his enemies and their efforts to discredit and falsify his prediction that in three days he should rise again, in setting a watch over his grave, eventuated in the providence of God in being one of the most convincing evidences of his divinity, proving beyond all controversy, that he was the Messiah that should come. In conclusion, he invited all his hearers to "Come and see the place where the Lord lay," that is, to the grave, which he disrobed of all its terrors, and took from death its sting. His words were full of thoughts, his sentences big with meaning. It was an excellent sermon. It is a pity that more did not hear it.

In the afternoon, his text was: "Is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there? Why, then, is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?" The mind, said he, is morally diseased. This is proved by the declarations of scripture, "The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint. From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds bruises and putrifying sores. They have all gone out of the way, there is none that doeth good, no not one." These and other passages of scripture prove that all men are morally diseased. Human experience proves this. Daily observation proves that all men are more or less depraved, more or less spiritually diseased. The base and groveling passions of the heart everywhere develope themselves. For all of this moral disease Christ is the great physician. He is able and willing to heal all their hearts, and cure all their diseases. Then why is it that all are not saved, all are not cured? This is the momentous inquiry. 1st, Men are not aware that they are diseased, that they are sick. Like one physically sick but not aware of it, they will not apply to a physician, until made sensible that they need one. 2d, Men think sin of small moment, of little consequence. They do not realize its enormity, its terpitude. They do not realize how much they lose by living in sin, and hence make no effort to abandon it. 3d, Men, although sensible of their moral ill health, are constantly endeavoring to cure themselves. Instead of applying to the great Physician of souls, they are constantly applying moral nostrums of their own devising, which only agravate their disease, instead of curing it. Like the woman in the gospel, who spent all her living and grew no better, but rather worse, so they, instead of being healed go further and further from Christ, become more and more debased, and thus give occasion for the inquiry, "Why is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"

The whole sermon was what is very uncommon in a sermon, a continued flow of good sense, good thoughts, and good words. The attendance was small, not over fifty, perhaps on account of its being a cold day. But if the good people of Exeter are accustomed to neglect public worship when this gentleman conducts the services, I can say to them, that they are losing a priceless privilege, which gold and silver cannot replace. Oh, it is lamentable to see what crowds never go to any place of worship!—live and die without knowing what joy there is in entering God's house with thanksgiving, and his courts with praise.

"Broad is the road that leads to death,
And thousands walk together there;
But wisdom shows a narrow path,
With here and there a traveller."

S.

☞Hon Judge Mason of Iowa, who made himself so popular with the Inventors of the country while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents has, we learn, associated himself with Munn & Co. at the Scientific American office New York.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature assembled in Augusta on Wednesday, Jan. 4. The members of both houses were nearly all present.

Hon. Thomas H. Marshall, of Belfast, was unanimously chosen President of the Senate, and on accepting the office spoke as follows:

SENATORS:—Summoned together by the constitutional authority of the State, we have assembled at this time and place, vested with important powers and entrusted with weighty responsibilities.

As a preliminary act necessary to enable us to enter upon the discharge of our official duties, you have selected me to preside over your deliberations. For this evidence of your confidence, I tender to you my acknowledgments. I accept the honorable position you have assigned to me, but with such an appreciation of the responsibilities incident thereto, and of my limited ability to discharge the same, as to ask and to expect to receive your generous assistance and co-operation. Recognizing the importance of having prompt, harmonious and systematic action characterize all our doings, and believing that this can only be secured and maintained by the due observances of such rules and regulations as practice and experience have proved to be salutary and useful, I pledge to you my earnest efforts in the maintenance and exposition of the same; but with the understanding that the true purpose and intent of such to be, not to embarrass or restrain, but rather to assist us in performing our legislative functions. Having, undoubtedly, numerous matters of importance to come before us, involving not only the individual rights, but also affecting the great interests of the State, I hope, and have the confidence to believe, we shall consider disinterestedly and carefully, act wisely and judiciously, so as to have at the close of our official duties, the consciousness of having performed our duty to ourselves, our respective constituencies and the State.

James M. Lincoln, of Bath, was elected Secretary; E. C. Brett of Oldtown, assistant; Increase Blake of Farmington, Messenger; John U. Hill, of Sullivan, assistant. All the elections were unanimous.

In the House of Representatives Frederic A. Pike of Calais, was chosen Speaker, receiving 111 votes. Moses R. Ludwig of Thomaston, received 31 votes, thrown by the Democratic members. Mr. Pike returned thanks to the House in the following words:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I tender you my thanks for the honorable position your favor has assigned me, and trust, with your kind co-operation the management of the business of the session will be pleasant and satisfactory.

The law of the last session, in bringing matters to be acted upon early to your attention, will have a tendency to accomplish the desirable result of short sessions, but we must not forget that the people of the State have a right to demand of us patient hearing and investigation, and such careful consideration of the general welfare as will enable us to act intelligently, always bearing in mind that we have but to perform our duties faithfully, in order to insure our own self-approbation and that of a reasonable constituency.

Charles A. Miller, of Rockland, was made clerk; Franklin M. Drew of Fort Fairfield, Assistant; E. P. Parcher of Biddeford, Messenger; A. L. Norton of Liberty, and S. J. Chadbourne of Dixmont, Assistants.

The clergymen of Augusta, Hallowell, and Gardiner were invited to act as chaplains to the two houses.

The returns of votes for Governor were referred to a joint select

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

XXXVIth CONGRESS--First Session.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

SENATE. Mr. Brown of Mississippi, commented upon the declaration of the President, in his message, that the Dred Scott decision had settled the slavery question. Mr. B. said that decision had not settled it. It was not enough that a citizen could carry his slave into a territory and hold him there, he should be protected from disturbance by Congress, and the time had arrived for further legislation which Congress was called upon, imperatively, to supply.

The President had asked you in advance to strengthen his arm to protect the persons and property of American citizens on the Isthmus, and if that can be done, why cannot the arm of the Executive and Judiciary be strengthened to protect slavery in Kansas?

Mr. Brown then went into an argument to show that the Courts could not furnish protection to slavery, without statutory laws. He avowed his desire for the enactment of such laws. They might call it a slave code, if they pleased, but he no more asked for a slave code, than others did for a horse code, or a cow code. Without further legislation, there would never be another slave State. Territory, and consequently no more slave States. Free Territory, and consequently no more slave States. Free Territories were pressing for admission into the Union, and it would not be long, unless Slave States were admitted, before the free States would have the two-thirds, sufficient to change the Constitution. That done, the purpose avowed by the Senator from New York, to crush out slavery, under a constitutional form, could be accomplished.

Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, referred to the change which had come over the President's mind in the last ten years. Then he believed in the power of Congress over the territories. Now, he says the Supreme Court has established the right of slaveholders to carry slavery into the territories, and that neither Congress nor the territorial legislature nor any human power could impair that decision. The men of the South had experienced an equally great change or revolution, which had been forced by what they deemed their interests. He did not object to Southern men changing their opinions, but did complain that they insisted on Northern men doing so also, under a threat of breaking up the Union. He had no objection to arguments, but did not wish them accompanied by threats. He then reviewed the Dred Scott decision, denying its binding force, and went into a history of the legislation of the country to show that every administration, from that of Washington to the present, had recognized and expressed the power of Congress over the Territories. He also asserted that Mr. Calhoun, as a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, had given an opinion recognizing such power.

HOUSE. Mr. Anderson of Mo., presented the memorial of the mail contractors, saying the Government owes them two million for service, and urging the adoption of such measures as would enable them to meet their liabilities, and continue to carry the mail. Mr. A. understood these gentlemen had received no compensation for the last twelve months.

The day was spent in debate.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

SENATE. Lewis T. Wigfall, Senator from Texas appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Mason of Va., said that the word servile, which he had applied to States where slavery did not exist, was yesterday criticised by the Senator from Wisconsin. He used the expression deliberately, and thought it drew the true distinction between States where slavery did exist, and those where there were no slaves. In common parlance, the States were called free and slave, and those among whom he lived had never taken offense at the denomination. He did not see how exception could be taken to the word servile as he had applied it. The Northern States were not free, but servile—a part of the population in bondage. Men who were subjected to the will of others were servile. They were made servile by their masters, and could be seen wearing their master's livery in the badge of their servitude. He had seen it in this city, and therefore thought the term servile entirely applicable, as he used it.

Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, responded, that if the gentleman had heard him yesterday, he would have understood that he had not received the term in an offensive sense, for the reason that he did not understand what it meant. He thought possibly the Senator might have referred to the Democratic party in the free States, to whom, perhaps, the term might be sometimes properly applied.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, argued that the Republican policy was in fact to give the Territories to the white men of the United States. He read from the scientific works of Agassiz and others to show that it was not true that none but the black race could live in tropical climates. He contended that the white race could live anywhere, and that the negro did not flourish in the climate of the United States.

Mr. Foster of Connecticut, commented on that branch of the message referring to our Mexican relations. He differed entirely from the President, as to the course he proposed to pursue. He did not dispute that great outrages had been perpetrated on American citizens in Mexico, and that they ought to be redressed. But he thought this an unfortunate time to undertake to redress our wrongs there, when, in our own country, and even in the original thirteen States Americans were suffering wrongs not dissimilar, equally atrocious, and equally calling for redress. Citizens living in slaveholding States, whose views on slavery differed from those of the community, where they were residing, had no more security for life, liberty and property than American citizens resident in Mexico. The real statements of numerous acts of outrage committed on Northern people in Southern States, and of the general proscription of all Northerners, from which even females were not exempt.

This ill-treatment was not exercised towards abolitionists only, but towards all Northerners without distinction. He then referred to the condition of Utah, where no man was safe who was obnoxious to the Mormons, and also to the bad faith observed by the government in carrying out treaties for the protection of the Texas Reserve Indians. He honored the Secretary of the Interior for the manly manner in which he brought the outrages on these Indians to the attention of the country. Under all these circumstances, when Americans were suffering so much wrong, he thought it mistimed to attempt to reform other governments. We should act a better example ourselves, and redress home grievances.

HOUSE. The day was spent in valueless debate, except one vote for speaker, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 207; necessary to a choice, 104; Sherman, 101; McClernand, 33; Gilmer, 14; Vallandingham, 12.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

SENATE. Mr. King presented the petition of Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, and 300 others, praying for the passage of a Homestead Bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. After an idle debate, two votes were taken for Speaker, as follows:

1st ballot. Whole number of votes, 212. Necessary to a choice 107. Sherman 104; Vallandingham 69; Gilmer 7; H. F. Clark 4; Scattering 28.

2d ballot. Whole number of votes 211. Necessary to a choice 106. Sherman had 103; Bocock 56; Nelson 8; Davis of Ind., 6; Scattering 38.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

SENATE. Not in session.

HOUSE. The subject of organizing the House was discussed at length by Messrs. Adrian, Hickman, Moore of Ky., Cox, Clark, of N. J., Dejarnette, John Cochran, Coifax, Houston, Briggs, Stanton and McKeon.

The House then proceeded to a vote, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes 222; necessary to a choice, 112; Sherman had 109; McClernand 37; Bocock 20; Quarles 13; Davis of Ind., 9; Gilmer 5, Houston 3; Scattering 16. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

SENATE. Not in session.

HOUSE. Mr. Winslow moved to proceed to an election, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Hickman hoped the demand would be voted down, as he wished to move an amendment providing for the adoption of the plurality rule; he wanted to know how long this spectacle was to be presented to the country.

Mr. Garnett replied, they would remain here until the 4th of March, 1861, before they would consent to the plurality rule.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, should insist on a vote on his resolution declaring any endorser of Helper's book unfit for Speaker.

Mr. Stanton said the Republicans had no objection to voting on all the pending propositions in order. Let the motto be "The Constitution and the rights of all sections."

A ballot was then taken with the following result: Whole numoer of votes 211; necessary to a choice 106; Sherman had 103; Hamilton 89; Gilmer 14; Scattering 3.

Messrs. Reynolds, Adrian and Horace F. Clark were voted for.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 6.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.

SENATE. Mr. Seward and Mr. Douglas resumed their seats.

Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to establish a government printing office.

Mr. Davis introduced bills to facilitate the enlistment of soldiers in the army. To fix the pay and regulate the allowance of the officers of the army. To promote the efficiency of the army by retiring disabled and infirm officers, all of which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Iverson of Georgia, said that the Senator from Ohio charged him with having advocated, in 1848, while a member of the lower House, the doctrine of popular sovereignty. He admitted it, but had repented and recanted his error.

In the course of Mr. Iverson's remarks he denounced Douglas and the northern democracy generally, as occupying a position as objectionable as the Wilmot Proviso Republicans.

HOUSE. The House voted for Speaker. Sherman 105, Hamilton 88, Gilmer 22.

The House again voted with the following result:

Whole number of votes 219. Necessary to a choice 110. Sherman 105; Hamilton 88; Gilmer 19; Reynolds 3; scattering 4.

Another ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes 219. Sherman had 105; Hamilton 88; Gilmer 18; Reynolds 3; Hickman 2; scattering 3. Adj.

☞ Mr. Everett has contributed to the Mount Vernon Association, through his personal efforts nearly $70,000. The Association has paid to Mr. Washington $199,921—due Mr. W., $6601. The Regent states that it is necessary yet to raise the sum of $120,000 in order to provide a permanent fund, the interest of which will be expended in keeping the estate in repair, and in providing a force sufficient to protect and preserve the house and grounds in security, enforce order, &c.—*Boston Post.*

"HEALING ON ITS WINGS," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use cured themselves of coughs, colds and consumption. The prudent will always keep this remedy by them.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

—We learn from the Portland *Advertiser* that Dr. Andrew J. Bailey, a practicing physician of Naples, came to that city Dec. 22, and stopped at the Caledonian House. He wrote to his brother that he was too unwell to come home the next day, having suffered that morning from an epileptic fit. He was seen on Middle street about noon of that day; since which time no trace has been discovered of him. It is thought that he might have wandered off in a temporary aberration of mind, brought on by his illness as he had, on previous occasions, exhibited mental wanderings after suffering from these attacks. Some anxiety being felt for his welfare, his brother came to that city in search of him on Monday succeeding his disappearance, and found his horse, sleigh and overcoat at the Caledonian House, but was unable to obtain further intelligence. His aged father is now in that city, hoping to obtain some light on the mystery, and offers $100 reward for any information which will lead to the discovery of his son.

[Since the foregoing was in type, we learn that Dr. B. has been found and returned to his friends. He wandered off crazily.]

—On Wednesday Dec. 4, Morris Murray and Wm. Lovejoy, two notorious thieves, were detected in stealing merchandise from the store of Clark & Lord Bangor. A hue and cry was raised and the thieves were pursued to the wharves, where a desperate fight occured. They were finally overcome, and taken to Messrs. Clark & Lord's store, where they made another fight for their liberty. Murray, with one fist, struck a man full in the face, and with the other smashed a large plate of glass in the door of the store, thus inflicting a severe wound on his wrist, which bled most profusely. They were taken to the Watch House.

—The Portland *Advertiser* states that the store of E. W. Jordon, at Woodford's Corner, was entered on Wednesday night, through one of the back windows; the robbers passing into the front part by breaking the window and unfastening the door between the front and back shops. They helped themselves to the contents of the money drawer—some two or three hundred cents, about the same amount in postage stamps, and sundry articles from the shelves. They left in a hurry, doubtless, judging from the derangement of things next morning.

—The Aroostook *Pioneer* states that the friends of a bridge across the Aroostook River at Presque Isle have been moving in the matter by circulating a subscription paper. Upwards of fifteen hundred dollars have already been subscribed on the north side, and undoubtedly a like sum will be raised on the South side. A petition will be presented to the legislature, at its present session asking for an appropriation for the same purpose, as it is estimated that a good substantial structure cannot be erected at a cost of less than six thousand dollars.

—The Bangor *Whig* states that on the night of the 3d, two lads, named Marcellus Baker and Warren T. C. Brown, broke into the shop of John W. Patterson, and stole over a hundred coppers, a box of honey, and some candy which they hid under a neighboring shop. They gained entrance to the store by using false keys. Baker was sent to the Reform School, and Brown fined $5,00.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Dyer, of Calais, was burned down on Tuesday night Jan. 3, and Mr. Henry Christie,—son of Mrs. Dyer, and step-son of Mr Dyer,—perished in the flames. The fire is said to have caught in the ell part of the building, in which the young man slept, from ashes in a barrel, and had got so far underway before it was discovered that all attempts to rescue him, proved futile.

—The ladies of the First Parish Church, in Portland have raised a sufficient sum of money; and will erect a monument to the memory of Rev. Dr. Nichols so long pastor of that society. It is to be a statue of St. John the Evangelist, of life size, in marble, and is to be executed by Akers, who is now engaged upon the work in Italy.

—On Monday evening, Jan. 2, the dwelling house and barn of Mr. Horatio Boothby, about a mile and a half from Buxton Centre, were destroyed by fire. A portion of the furniture was saved. Twenty tons of screwed hay, ready for market, were burned.

—Amasiah Nash of Milltown, was tried before Judge Bracket, on Tuesday last, for breaking open Mr. F. Eaton's store, and stealing goods to the amount of about $200, some three weeks ago. He was bound over for trial at Machias.

—3 ships, 4 barques, 1 brig, 7 schooners, 1 sloop, 1 steamer, and 2 boats, an aggregate of 5316 tons were built in the district of Portland and Falmouth last year.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Bohemian*, at Portland brings English dates to Dec. 22.

The Paris *Pays* publishes the following as a definitive official list of the plenipotentiaries who will represent the great Powers at the Congress—Austria, Count Richbery and Prince Metternich; Great Britian, Lords Cowley and Woodehouse; Prussia, Baron Schleinetz and Count Pourtates; Russia, Prince Gortschakoff and Count Kisseloff; France, Count Walewski and Prince Latour de Auvergnon; Spain, M. Martinez de la Rosa and M. Mon; Portugal, Count Larridio and Viscount de Pairs.

The names of the Representatives of the Holy See, the Two Sicilies, Sardinia and Sweden are not yet officially known; but Cavour is likely to be one of the representatives of Sardinia, and Cardinal Antonelli will probably represent the Pope.

The *Pays* announces that the opening of the Congress will definitely take place on the 22d of January

The Federal Council of Switzerland intend to ask the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guaranteed by the Italian confederation as it already is by Piedmont in virtue of the treaty of 1815.

The weather is remarkably cold in France and England.

Letters from Naples state that during the night of the 12th, numerous arrests, including several eminent persons, were made. The persons, arrested were accused of clandestinely printing journals, and of having supported a subscription in behalf of Garribaldi, several documents concerning which have been signed. M. Bernarie would be entrusted with the ministerial functions of Cardinal Antonnelli during his absence.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfort, the proposals of the Wurzburg conference were brought forward. They are as follows: First, the publication of the proceedings of the Federal Diet. Second, a common civil and criminal legislation. Third, a common law of domicile. Fourth, a revision of the Federal military constitution by increasing the Federal army organically, and not numerically. Fifth, the fortification of the coasts of the Northern and Baltic Seas.

A Vienna despatch states that the report of the intended abdication of the Emperor is totally unfounded.

Advices from Hungary represent the danger of a conflict between the Imperial authorities, and the Hungarian protestants as daily increasing. The Austrian army in Hungary would soon be 50,000 strong.

The whole Spanish army was concentrated at Centa. The Moors were enthusiastic about the war, and large reinforcements were arriving from the interior.

The latest accounts from Morocco are to the 14th. The Moors were still the assailants, and their attacks were continued with the same bravery, and each time in great numbers.

A Madrid letter of the 11th, says that the Spanish army amounted to 40,000 men, but that O'Donnell was continually calling for reinforcements. His postion was considered difficult.

The steamer *Arabia* and *Kangaroo* bring English dates to 24th Dec.

Lord John Russell tells the memorialists relative to Mexico that England is endeavoring to come to an understanding with the other powers respecting the course to pursue. He points out the difficulty of the United States recognizing one President, and England and France another.

The Belgian government has agreed to forward its mails for Canada and the United States by the Canadian steamers as well by the Cunard boats, and it was supposed the German postal league would adopt similiar arrangements.

On the 20th Dec. 8000 Moors attacked the Spanish, but were energetically repulsed and compelled to retreat in great disorder.

A Turin Telegraph of the 23d says, the King of Sardinia that day signed the nomination of Count Cavour and Desambrois as representatives of Sardinia in the Congress.

THE EXTENT OF OUR NAVIGATION INTERESTS. The Bangor *Whig* publishes the following table, made from the valuation returns of twenty nine of the towns which are largely interested in navigation. There are about one hundred towns in our State which are more or less interested in navigation. In this list there are several important towns from which no detailed returns have yet been given; but the aggregate value as estimated below is no small item of our wealth;

	No Tons.		No Tons.
Bath,	83,022	Hallowell,	7,404
Portland,	43,020	Wiscasset,	7,192
Thomaston,	33,338	Warren,	6,401
Rockland,	25,000	Saco,	5,474
Brunswick,	16,278	Damariscotta,	5,298
Bangor,	16,217	Ellsworth,	5,019
Belfast,	15 827	Frankfort,	4,857
Kennebunk,	14,872	Waldoboro,	4,842
Castine,	12,548	Harpswell,	4,735
Searsport,	12,271	Kennebunkport,	4,256
Bucksport,	10,493	Bristol,	4,235
Freeport,	8,914	Bluehill,	3,702
Falmouth,	8,630	Newcastle,	3,500
Camden,	8,603	Bowdoinham,	3,136
		Hampden,	2,241
	308,033		72,292
			308,033
Total number of tons,			380,325
Value as returned,			$9,657,699.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 00 to 8 00	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 15 to 1 25	Clear Mess Pork,	10 00 to 12 40
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 1 30	Mutton,	4 to 6
Wheat,	1 40 to 1 50	Turkeys,	12½ to 13
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chickens,	8 to 10
Corn,	1 05 to 1 10	Geese,	8 to 10
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Clover Seed,	11 to 16
Oats,	37 to 40	Herdsgrass,	2 75 to 3 00
Potatoes,	30 to 37	Red Top,	83 to 1 00
Dried Apples,	8 to 9	Hay,	11 00 to 12 00
Cooking "	40 to 50	Lime,—	75 to 80
Winter "	75 to 1 00	Fleece Wool,	32 to 40
Butter,	18 to 20	Pulled Wool,	32 to 35
Cheese,	10 to 11	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 25
Eggs,	19 to 21	Hides,	6 to 6½
Lard,	14 to 16		

FARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, and as we can only give the prices or Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET....Jan. 5.

At market, 1000 Beeves, 90 Stores, 2000 Sheep, 600 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $8 00; first quality, $7 75 @ $8 00; second, $7 00 @ $7 25; third, $5 50 @ $5 75.

Working Oxen.—None.

Milch Cows.—$29 @ $34; common, $19 @ $20.

Veal Calves.—$3 00, $4 00 @ $5 00.

Yearlings—two yrs. old 17 @ $21; three yrs. old $24 @ 26.

Hides—6c @ 6¾c ₱ lb. *Calf Skins.*—10 @ 11c ₱ lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—$2 00 @ $2 50; extra $3 00 @ $4 00.

Pelts.—$1,25 @ $1,50 each.

Swine.—Spring pigs 5 @ 5½c; retail 5½ @ 6¾. Fat Hogs, undressed none.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 38 to 34 per cent.

Total number of Stock Cars over the different roads, 143.

BOSTON MARKET....Jan. 7.

FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western at $5 25 @ $5 37½; fancy brands at $5 62½ @ $5 75; extras $5 75 @ $6 25, and superior at $6 25 @ $8 00, ₱ barrel. Southern is steady at $5 75 @ $6 00 for fancy; $6 25 @ 6 50 for extras; and $7 00 @ 7 50 for superior.

CORN—Yellow, 85 @ 90c; white is nominal at $00 @ 00c.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 45 @ 48c ₱ bush.

RYE—91 @ 94c per bushel.

HAY—Eastern has advanced to $19 @ $20 ₱ ton, cash.

NEW YORK MARKET....Jan. 9.

Flour—State and Western without change—Superfine State 5,20 a 5,25; extra State 5,40 a 5,45; round hoop Ohio, 5,70 a 5,85, common to good extra western 5,35 a 5,60; Southern firm—sales 1800 barrels—Mixed to good 5,45 a 5,75; fancy and extra 5,80 a 7 25. Canada, extra, 5,66 a 6,75

Wheat, 1,24 a 1,45 Corn, southern, new, 82c @ 88.

Molasses quiet, Coffee, buoyant, Beef quite active.

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree, but however valuable it is, its power to heal to sooth, to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists in that

"Combination and a form indeed"

Of medicine known as

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Whose value in curing *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection, and Incipient Consumption, is inestimable.*

HOME TESTIMONY.

BOSTON, April 18, 1852.
No. 48, Union St.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE,—*Dear Sir*:—Your invaluable medicine I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden cold, which resulted in a very severe Cough, with violent pains in the Side and Chest. It became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me a few days since, that I might yet live many years. Respectfully,

MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family.

WILLIAM DENNETT,
MARTHA DENNETT.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by S W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by EBEN FULLER, J. W. COFFEN, DORR & CRAIG, C. F. POTTER and F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta; J. A. GILMAN, Hallowell, and by dealers in medizine and appointed agents throughout the State. 1

CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of expressing his sincere thanks to the Firemen and Citizens, and *especially to the Ladies* who so kindly and promptly came to his assistance when his house was burnt last Monday evening, and who, on that occasion, labored so arduously and perseveringly to save his property from destruction. F. W. KINSMAN.

Augusta, Jan. 9, 1860. 4

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted, by note or account for the *Maine Farmer*, previous to the 1st of January, 1859, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber at the Maine Farmer Office, where he will be found, at all hours of the day, for the purpose of attending personally to the settlement of his business in connection with the same. He trusts all indebted as above, will heed the notice. RUSSELL EATON.

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1860. 3w4

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY. Every one acknowledges that Redding's Russia Salve is a sovereign remedy for all kinds of wounds, cuts, burns, scalds, corns, bunions, chilblains, chapped hands, erysipelas, etc. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a box.

MARRIED.

Bethel, Dec. 15th, Green C. Burrill of Lewiston, to Sophia J. Moody.

Boston, Dec. 23d, C. Monroe Carleton of Waterford, to Mary Greenwood.

Bath, Dec. 25th, Levi B. Hutchin, of Phipsburg, to Mary J. Blaisdell.

Chesterville, Dec. 29, Rev. J. Lyford of East Livermore, to Sarah R. Moody of Fayette.

China, Dec. 21st, by O. W. Washburn, Esq., George W. Moulton to Hellen M. Estes, of Jackson; Jan 1st, Orin F. Stinson of Albion, to Martha E. Robinson.

Damariscotta, Dec. 18th, Lorenzo Spinney to Mary E. Marr, both of Phipsburg.

Farmington, Jan. 1st, William H. Mosher to Lizzie C. Marvill.

Gardiner, William H. Luce to Ellen E. Whittier, both of Readfield.

Hartford, Dec. 13th, Henry C. Ricker to Harrietta E. Keen.

Hallowell, Franklin E. Sager to Lizzie Davenport of Chelsea; Jan. 1st, C. Augustus Cole to N. Augusta Woodward.

Jay, Jan. 1st, William Gould, Jr., to Martha A. Bean.

Lewiston, George Bubier to Della A. Conant of Gardiner.

Lincolnville, Andrew J. Donnell to Josephine D. Lamb, both of Searsmont.

Leavenworth, Ind., Horatio Woodbury, Esq., Counsellor at law, formerly of Hallowell, to Annie Sands of Leavenworth.

Lincolnville, Jan. 1st, Josiah McCobb to Lucy A. Mathews.

Machias, Dec. 29th, Charles F. Stone to Mary Longfellow.

Manchester, Dec. 29th, Albert Knowles to Margaret M. Wyman.

Peru, John F. Leavett of Dixfield, to Velzora Marsh.

Roxbury, Wm. Stetson, Esq., of Thomaston, Me. to Mrs. S. B. Patten of Boston.

Sal m, William Pickering, Jr., to Althea A. Doyle of Belfast.

Union, Hamlin Burkett of Appleton, to Mary E. Fossett.

Winter Harbor, Dec. 18th, Andrew Gerrish to Flora W. Tracy, both of Gouldsboro'.

DIED.

Bancroft, Dec. 16th, Mary Caroline, daughter of Joseph E. Shorey, 23.

Bethel, Dec. 16th, Hannah, widow of the late Jedediah Grover, 88; Dec. 20th, Joseph H. Mason, 20.

Boston, Dec. 30th, Col. Joseph Hall of Camden, 66.

Cushing, Dec. 19th, Sarah R., wife of Capt James Seavey, 49.

East Machias, Dec. 29th, Mrs. Charles Crocker, daughter of Nathaniel Hoyt, 27.

Farmington, Dec. 22d, Leafy Green, 64.

Fryeburg, Jan. 2d, Elizabeth O., daughter of Henry C. and Elizabeth O. Buswell, 23.

Frankfort, Dec. 31st, of consumption, Emeline Cobb, wife of Jonathan B. Rich, 46.

Hartford, Dec. 11th, Susannah Shackley, 78.

Harpswell, Jan. 1st, Capt. David Curtis, 76; Dec. 23, Ann Sinnett, 56.

Mexico, Dec. 13th, Hannah, wife of Ephraim Richards, 56.

Lebanon, Dec. 27, Simeon Curtis, 70; Wm. Sanborn, 75.

Northfield, Dec. 16th, Israel Andrews, formerly of E. Machias aged 76.

Northport, Nov. 8th, Aroyal Davis, 70; Nov. 22d, Simon Davis, 35 yrs. 10 mths; Dec. 20th, Reuben Davis, 62.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 22d, John Cottle, Jr, son of John Cottle, Esq., of Windsor, Me, 44.

South China, Dec. 28th, Sarepta S., daughter of John Webber, 25 years.

South St. George, Dec. 19th, Parasanda, wife of Martin Pierson, 29.

Windsor, Jan. 2d, Susan, wife of Gilmore Plumer.

On board schr. Franklin Treat, on her passage from Smyrna, Del., to Boston, on 25th ult, Capt. William Thayer of Frankfort, 48 yrs.

Second Hand Steam Engine for Sale.

THE Steam Engine heretofore used in the Farmer Office, not being of sufficient power for our use, is hereby offered for sale. It is of two horse power, in good order, and will be sold at a bargain. HOMAN & MANLEY.

Augusta, Jan. 9, 1860. 4

Agents Wanted.

A FEW more Agents wanted to sell twenty-five cent packages of Assorted Stationery.

☞ *Better inducements than EVER before offered.* For full particulars address with stamp, H. S. OSGOOD,

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1860. 3t4 Eastern Express Co's Office.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

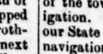
AT NEW YORK PRICES.

E. VARNEY, Agent, Water St., Augusta. 4tf

DEVONS FOR SALE,

FULL BLOOD AND GRADE,

BY JOHN F. ANDERSON, South Windham.



FULL Blood Bull NORFOLK 3d, bred by Blakebee, Watertown, Conn; calved April, 1855; sire Norfolk 2d, gr. sire Norfolk (266), dam Fancy by Prince Albert, Pr. A. by Champion, Champion by Bloomfield (148), gr. dam Victoria by a bull, the get of Bloomfield (148), gr. gr. dam Beauty by Matchless, the get of Red Rover (352).

As a yearling, Norfolk 3d won the 1st prize at the State Show in Portland, Oct. 1856. And at Augusta, Sept. 1859, he was winner of the 1st prize and silver medal as being the best among a great many fine animals. He is perfectly gentle and an excellent stock animal.

ALSO, FULL BLOOD BULLS

"PRESUMPSCOT," calved May 19, 1857;
"THE GENERAL," calved April 26, 1858.

☞ Pedigrees furnished on application. 4tf

ARE CANCERS CURABLE.

TO that portion of the human family afflicted with this terrible disease, the question at the head of this article is of momentous import. The writer of this having been afflicted with a cancer for nearly three years, located on the center of the stomach, and, during that time, had ninety-three operations by different physicians, and having at last been, as I believe, permanently cured, I feel confident in the assertion that cancers are curable. But, alas! it is too often the case with those afflicted with this disease, they are lured by the flattering prospects held out to them by some nominal physician or traveling quack, of a speedy cure, and, after paying him a large sum of money, they learn, with pain and disappointment, that only injury has been inflicted and the disease aggravated.

After following such quacks, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, until they nearly stripped me of my money, my flesh and strength, and shattered my nerves by constant pain and suffering, making me fear that I must sink under the ravages of the fearful disease, I called on the family head of Dr. L. J. CROOKER, of Vassalboro', and as hope was not entirely gone, I determined to visit him, and learn his mode of treatment. At that time I had an open sore, three inches in diameter, my blood was poor and my body much emaciated. I at once resolved to put myself under his care, and lost no time in commencing his treatment. He immediately enlarged the sore, cleansed the edges, and grappled with the malady as one who understood the disease, and had the power to destroy and overcome it. After three months treatment, with small expense, and not one-hundredth part of the pain inflicted upon me by other physicians, he commenced healing it up, sound and free from disease. Nearly six months have elapsed since it was healed, and I now feel to rejoice in a perfect cure.

Let those afflicted with cancer, try Dr. C., in preference to those who have had little or no experience in this disease. I have written this wholly for the sake of rendering timely aid to those who may be suffering from this fearful malady.

Orland, Dec. 20, 1859. A. D OSGOOD.

DR. CROOKER spends every WEDNESDAY in Augusta, at the Stanley House. Residence, Getchell's Corner, ; Post Office address, Vassalboro'. 3w4

STATIONERY PACKAGES.

STATIONERY PACKAGES.

The Best in the Market.

The Cheapest in the Market.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FULFILLED.

Agents in the field can obtain their Stationery of us cheaper than of any other concern in Maine.

ALBERT B. HALL & CO. 4

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. H. K. Baker, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors of the estate of ASA DEARBORN, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, which estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twelfth day of December, 1859 is allowed unto said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts, and we will be in session for the purpose of receiving said claims, at the store of J. W. Patterson, in Augusta, on the twelfth day of each of the months of April, May and June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. PATTERSON,
Augusta, Dec. 20th, 1859. 3w*4 THOMAS LITTLE.

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have relinquished to my son, Reuel Smith, his time to transact business for himself as though he were twenty-one years of age. I shall therefore claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. His

JOHN ✕ SMITH.
Mark.

Attest: ALONZO FRENCH.
Fayette, Dec. 31, 1859. 3w4*

Freedom Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice that his minor son, Wm. P. Bailey, is free to act and do business for himself, and that he will not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. EZEKIEL BAILEY.

Attest: JOS. A. HOMAN.
Winthrop, Jan. 10, 1860. 3w4*

Kennebec County Ag. Society.

THE Annual Meeting for the choice of officers, and the transaction of other business, will be held at Masonic Hall, Readfield Corner, MONDAY, Jan. 30th, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All interested are invited to attend.

D. CARGILL, Secretary.
East Winthrop, Jan. 10th, 1860. 4

New Pens.

ALBERT B. HALL & CO., have just received a new lot of PENS which they feel confident in pronouncing superior to anything in the market. Call in and see them. 4

Hester,

A NEW poem by SYLVESTER B. BECKETT.
4 For sale by ALBERT B. HALL & CO.

Adventures of Verdant Green, Esq.,

A STORY of College life, showing the inside view of it.
For sale by ALBERT B. HALL & CO.

How could he help it?

A NEW novel, by A. S. ROE. For sale by
4 ALBERT B. HALL & CO.

Giant Hunting.

AN old juvenile dressed in new clothes.
For sale by 4 ALBERT B. HALL & CO.

Premium Photographs!

ALL lovers of the fine arts who are desirous of an exact portrait of themselves or friends, arranged and finished in the best and most approved style will please give Mr. S. W. SAWYER an early call, as he proposes to make a change in his location shortly.

Mr. SAWYER having made extra exertions to perfect himself in his business, sparing no pains or expense to produce the finest effect and finish to his pictures, having received the first prize at the State Fair, and secured the services of Mrs E. E. LAMSON, who also has received the first prize for finishing Photographs in Water Colors, feels confident that he can give as good if not better satisfaction than any other Artist in the State.

By devoting his own personal attention to his customers, he hopes to secure a place in the hearts and confidence of all his friends and former patrons. All wishing a good likeness and a test of his ability will show their good will by calling as soon as possible.

☞ All of those who have not settled for their pictures as well as those who have demands against him will please call at his rooms immediately, and settle the same.

Winthrop, Oct. 14, 1859. 43tf

Wool Wanted.

CASH and the highest market price paid for Wool at
26 ROBINSON & MULLIKIN'S,
One door North of the Post Office.

Cloaks!! Cloaks!!

WE call the attention of Ladies to the following styles received from New York

Solferino,
Eugene de la Borgia,
Magenta,
La Belle,
Alla,
St. Etienne.

Also made to order at short notice.
Nov. 29, 1859. 50 W. JOSEPH & CO.

Maine State Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Maine State Agricultural Society for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting, will be held in the State House on TUESDAY, 24th of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M. E. HOLMES,

Augusta, Jan. 2d, 1860. 3w3 *Secretary.*

Great Bargains.

FANCY SILKS & WINTER DRESS GOODS.

KILBURN & BARON wishing to close out their remaining stock of Fancy Silks and Winter Dress Goods, will offer the same from this date, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. Some of our best styles and qualities still remain on hand.

Augusta, Jan. 3d, 1860. 4w*3

New Coal Oil Lamps.

HALE'S PATENT Coal Oil Lamps.—Also Kerocene Oil of light color and best quality, for sale at Pierce's Crockery Store.

Augusta, April 4, 1859.

C. F. WINGATE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Spectacles, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.,

South end Water Street, - - - AUGUSTA, Me.

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 5

CIGARS AT COST.

WE have some 10,000 SPANISH CIGARS which we will *SELL AT COST* by the box.
2 DORR & CRAIG.

Benzine,

FOR removing Stains or Grease, cleaning Kid Gloves &c. A superior article. Prepared and sold by
52 EBEN FULLER.

Cracked Wheat.

A NICE article for people who are troubled with indigestion.
52 J. HEDGE & CO.

Corn Shellers,

THE best in use, at manufacturers' prices.
38 JOHN MEANS, Agent.

GOLD LEAF, Copper Bronze, Green and Blue Smalt, Black Sand, together with a general assortment of Fancy Colors, Brushes, &c., for the use of Sign and Fancy Painters, sold cheap at the Drug Store of 2 DORR & CRAIG.

SUPERIOR KEROSENE OIL and BURNING FLUID for sale by EBEN FULLER.

KEROSENE LAMPS *awful cheap.* Oil to give away at F. W. KINSMAN'S.

PURE KEROSENE OIL *to

The Muse.

THE ARITHMETIC OF LIFE.

Three score and ten, by common calculation,
The years of man amount to—but we'll say
He turns fourscore; yet, in my estimation,
In all these years he has not lived a day.
Out of the eighty you must first remember
The hours of night you pass asleep in bed;
And, counting from December to December,
Just half your life you'll find you have been dead.
To forty years at once, by this reduction
We come; and sure the first five of your birth,
While cutting teeth and living upon suction,
You're not alive to what this life is worth!
From thirty-five next take, for education,
Fifteen, at least, at college and at school,
When, notwithstanding all your application,
The chances are you may turn out a fool.
Still twenty we have left us to dispose of,
But during them your fortune you've to make;
And granting with the luck of some one knows of,
'Tis made in ten, that's ten from life to take.
Out of the ten yet left you must allow for
The time for shaving, tooth and other aches—
Say four, and that leaves six—too short, I vow, for
Regretting past and making fresh mistakes!
Meanwhile each hour dispels some fond illusion,
Until at length one eyes, some teeth, you may
Have scarcely reuse to come to this conclusion,
You've reach'd fourscore, but haven't lived a day.

The Story Teller.

THE LOST CHILD.

A CHINESE STORY.

[The tale, entitled "Sea-lou (Little-chamber) the Lost Child," is one of the most popular of Chinese fictions, and fairly indicates the state of intellectual activity prevailing over that extensive and thickly populated empire. The very inanity of the story, with its marvellous coincidences, is significant to our Western minds, while its details afford interesting glimpses of the semi-civilized state of the Chinese people. It is abstracted, rather than translated; but the spirit, characteristic phrases, and curious Chinese tone of thought of the original have been preserved as closely as possible in the following version.]

In a certain district, in the province of Kwantung, there lived a gentleman named Lien, possessed of considerable wealth; not acquired, however, by official exactions, or the chicaneries of traffic, but by his ancestors' and his own industry in cultivating the soil. He was married to a lady of great domestic virtues; wealth established their house, prudence regulated their conduct; and the calm current of their happiness was unruffled, save by one unfortunate circumstance—they had no children. Attributing this misfortune to the unpropitious form of his abode, Lien added to the paternal mansion a small apartment, having many lucky angles and corners; and, accordingly, in the course of time, in this very room, a son was born to him. In grateful acknowledgment of the beneficial effect of the lucky corners, Lien named his son Sea-lou—the Little-chamber. The boy grew, and thrived apace, till between three and four years old, when, happening one evening to go out to play with other children, he did not return home at night. Search was immediately made in every direction, and continued for many days, but without success; so, at last, the disconsolate parents were reluctantly forced to conclude that their darling son had been devoured by a tiger then investing the district. Lien, being a wealthy man, had many friends to condole with him in his distress. They advised him to pray to Buddha for another son; but he replied, that he had already wearied his mouth in fruitless prayer. Then they advised him to adopt a son; this he also refused to do, alleging that an adopted child could never essentially become like his own, and would ultimately found a family on his wealth; moreover, that at his death, the adopted, though becoming the master of his household, would not grieve for him.

"It is not right," he continued, "that I should give the property acquired by myself and ancestors to an entire stranger. But I will wait till I find a young person who has a true affection for me; and I will not adopt one before I have received ample proofs of such affection, and satisfied my heart that I really have secured it."

Lien's friends were not altogether disinterested advisers: they all had children, and any of them would gladly have allowed the rich agriculturist to adopt a son. Several boys, too, about this time seemed all at once to become wonderfully fond of the childless old man. So, one day, Lien, said to his wife,—

"The people of this place, knowing that my property is fat and thick, and that I have not decided on adopting a child, are continually pestering me with advice upon the matter, and letting down all manner of baits and hooks to deceive me and catch my wealth. I intend, therefore, to travel into a distant country, in order to endeavor to find some one, by land or water, who by showing a sincere heart towards me, may, on his part, be lucky enough to become my adopted son."

The project meeting his wife's approbation, Lien, as soon as he had settled his plums—that is to say, arranged his affairs,—started off on his journey. When he had reached a considerable distance from home, he threw off the garb of a well-to-do Chinese gentleman, and assumed the appearance of a beggar, who wished to sell himself as a slave. The various persons he met by the way, reasoned with him, saying that he was unfit to be either a laborer, domestic servant, or tutor,—that, in short, no one would purchase a helpless old man like him. To this Lien ivariably replied:—

"It is true my years are many, and that I am not worth a hair as a laborer, domestic servant, or tutor; but the purchaser I seek is a wealthy orphan, to whom I could act in the capacity of a father, by taking care of his money and property, managing his affairs, and regulating his household."

Then the strangers with much laughter, would say:—

"You have an oily mouth old man; but you will not succeed in this country!"

And passed on their way, wondering whether he were a rogue or a simpleton.

After long and painful travel, Lien, not finding a wealthy orphan to purchase him, determined to try another course. Buying a piece of white cotton cloth, he wrote on it, in large and distinct characters, the following words:—

"THIS ELDERLY GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS TO SELL HIMSELF TO SOME YOUNG MAN, IN ORDER TO BECOME HIS FATHER. THE PRICE IS TEN DOLLARS ONLY. FROM THE DAY OF SALE THE SELLER WILL ENTER INTO THE MOST FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE PURCHASER, WHO SHALL NEVER HAVE REASON TO REPENT OF HIS BARGAIN."

Lien placed this placard on his breast; and, traveling onwards, was saluted by deriding shouts, coarse jeers, and contemptuous laughter from all who met him. Nothing dismayed, however, he still kept on his way, passing through towns and villages, though hooted and pelted at by all the rabble. One day, at length, as he was sitting in the market-place of the city of Hwan-Shing, surrounded as usual by an insulting mob, a tall, well-dressed, young man, of benevolent countenance, pushed through the crowd to learn what might be the matter. The young man presenting a fresh butt for the vulgar witticisms of the mob, they cried to him:—

"Hallo, sir! you are very charitable and compassionate to widows and orphans. Pull out your purse, pay ten dollars, and have a father."

While others cried:—

"What does the greedy old rogue want with ten dollars? since whoever may be fool enough to buy him will assuredly have to keep him!"

The young man, however, was too much struck by the shrewd but amiable features of Lien, and the extraordinary nature of the placard, to pay any attention to the rude ribaldry of the rabble. Musing, he thought:—

"If this old man should really prove a true father to me! I ought to buy him, and thus obtain a renown for benevolence for one hundred years. But he may have relatives, who might some day recognize and claim him."

To the question if he had any relatives, Lien answered that he had not. To all other questions he did not answer, but merely pointed to the words on the placard—"The purchaser shall never have reason to repent of his bargain." Without saying more, the young man gave Lien ten dollars. Then the latter tore the placard off his breast, and put it in the hands of the young man, as a receipt in full, thus consummating the bargain after the Chinese fashion. Then the young man, seizing his newly purchased father by the arm, led him through the uproarious crowd to the nearest wine-shop, where, seating him in the place of honor, he put a pot of rich, warm wine in his hands with all due filial reverence. The rabble followed, shouting as they ran:—

"Is this old man a god, a devil, or an ass, that he should lead the sharpest young broker in our city into so foolish a bargain?"

But the broker soon quieted them, by giving the wine-shop keeper some silver to treat them all round in honor of the joyous occasion; and then, calling a sedan-chair, he took Lien home to his house.

Lien was well pleased to find that his new son's house was evidently the dwelling of a prosperous merchant. On entering, the young man led him to the seat of honor; and, after performing the four reverences which Chinese etiquette demands from a son to a father, begged to inquire his name and history. But Lien was a genuine Chinaman, and accordingly gave a very patchy and muddy, or, in English, a very false account of himself. The young man, in return, and speaking truthfully, said that his name was Yaou, and he was the son of one Kwe, formerly a rice merchant in the city of Hwo-Kwang. He had lost his parents when young, and, consequently, began the world early in life as an apprentice to a traveling silk-dealer. Having acquired a knowledge of the business, and a peculiar skill in estimating the value of different qualities of silk, his master frequently entrusted him with small ventures and commissions; so, by care and industry, he was soon enabled to set up for himself; and now, though only twenty two years of age, he was one of the leading silk-brokers in Hwan-Shing.

Lien was highly gratified to find that he had obtained so promising a son; but, with the characteristic cunning of his race, he determined to learn more about Yaou, before he disclosed his real name, great wealth, and high position in society. Day by day, however, the silk-broker's excellent disposition and energetic habits became more apparent, and Lien was almost tempted to reveal his true history when, all at once, news arrived that the rebel army was in full march towards Hwan-Shing, with the intention of sacking, if not totally destroying, the doomed city. Yaou, on hearing this alarming intelligence, asked Lien's advice as to how they should act. Lien advised that Yaou should sell off all his goods as soon as possible, and with the proceeds concealed on their persons, the two should travel about, disguised as beggars, until tranquillity should be restored. To this Yaou warmly replied, that the hardships and fatigue of such a mode of action would seriously injure, or perhaps kill, so aged a man as Lien; and that, for his own part, he would rather remain in the city, and endeavor to compound with the rebels, even if he lost all his property, than allow his venerable father to suffer such privations. This melted Lien's heart. He acknowledged that he was a wealthy gentleman, and declared that Yaou should be his heir. Their plan was soon arranged. That very day Yaou sold all his goods, and the two embarked in a passage-boat, their destination being Lien's house.

When the boat had started, and the adopted father and son had once more, after the hurry of their departure, an opportunity of quiet converse together, Lien asked the other how it was that he had never married. Yaou replied that he had intended to marry a certain lady, but now of course he must be entirely ruled by his respected parent's wishes. Lien rejoined that if the rank and fortune of the lady were suitable, he could have no possible objections. Yaou then told him that the lady's name was Faw-wang, and she was the daughter of his old master, the silk-merchant, that they had long loved each other, but on account of his youth and want of fortune her parents would not allow their marriage to take place. After some further conversation on the matter, it was agreed that, as there was a landing place, at which the boat stopped to take in and discharge passengers, close by where Faw-wang lived, Yaou should take the opportunity to run up to see her; and if she were still unmarried, and willing to come with him, he was to bring her to the boat, and they would all go home to Lien's house merrily together. But, on reaching the landing place, the other passengers, alarmed by reports of the proximity and dreadful atrocities of the rebels, would not allow the boat to stop any longer time than was merely necessary to land such travellers as wished. To the expostulations of Lien, who spoke of his son's particular business, the passengers turned a deaf ear, exclaiming that time pressed, and every one had his own business to do; that the traveller never knew whether life or death, preservation or destruction depended on the rate he travelled; and they concluded by observing:

"When we took our passage we made no bargain about waiting for you."

So, as nothing better could be done, under the circumstances, Lien, who in his capacity of father, carried the joint purse, gave Yaou one hundred ounces of gold, with which he jumped on shore to arrange the marriage; while the old gentleman proceeded homewards, in the boat, to prepare a grand festival for the reception of the bride and bridegroom. But scarcely had the boat again started, when Lien, with great vexation, recollected the very patchy and muddy account he had given of himself to his adopted son; and, also, that though he had since acknowledged his wealth and position in society, he had never told Yaou his real name and place of residence. His natural shrewdness, however, did him good service in this dilemma. When the boat reached its destination, he caused a number of placards to be printed and posted, in various conspicuous positions, on the roads most likely to be travelled by his adopted son, and these placards, couched in ambiguous language, so as to be understood by Yaou alone, were intended to infrom him respecting his adopted father's real name and address. Having accomplished this, Lien proceeded on his homeward journey.

Yaou, as soon as he had landed, hurried off on the wings of expectation to the dwelling of the silk-dealer; but, to his consternation, soon found that it had been burned by the rebels; and, on making further inquiries, learned that all the family had been murdered, with the exception of the fair Faw-wang, whom the rebels had carried off in captivity. Sorrowfully enough, then, Yaou turned his steps towards his adopted father's house, as he thought; but, in reality, in quite another direction, according to the false statement made by Lien.

After travelling a day's journey, he came to the bank of a river, where a large crowd was assembled. On asking what caused the assemblage of so many persons in that particular spot, he was told that a party of the rebels were then and there holding a *hong*, or market, to dispose of their plunder and prisoners. Thinking that Faw-wang might probably be among the captives, Yaou entered the market, but soon discovered that the rebels were keen dealers. For, apprehending that if their female captives' faces were seen, the purchasers would invariably select the youngest and best looking, the rebels placed a sack over the head of each prisoner, drawing it down as far as the hands, and sold the whole for one price all round.

As there was no help for it, Yaou purchased one that seemed to him the youngest and most likely looking of the captives; but, to the great and vociferous amusement of the by-standers, when the sack was taken off her head, she proved to be a venerable matron, between fifty and sixty years of age. Still, as the appearance of the old lady was respectable, and her countenance betokened an amiable disposition, Yaou did not altogether repent of his bargain. Taking into consideration that he had purchased a wealthy father for only ten dollars, he thought possibly this bargain might turn out a good one also. Moreover, recollecting that Lien had positively declared that he had no relatives, Yaou considered that the respectable-looking old lady might make a capital wife for his adopted father. Accordingly, he asked her if she had a son, and being answered in the negative, he proposed to adopt her as his mother. She agreeing, he immediately performed the four reverences to her, and the other ceremonies of edoption. The old lady, then, to show her gratitude drew Yaou to one side, and informed him that among the captives still unsold there was a maiden as beauteous as the day.

"It may be so, mother," he replied, "but how am I to find her. I cannot see through a sack."

"Listen," rejoined the old lady, "the damsel of whom I speak has an implement of jade-stone—from which, I heard her say, nothing but death should part her—this she has concealed in one of the sleeves of her dress. Go, then, among the captives, use your eyes discreetly, and probably you may discover some indications of this jade implement."

Yaou went, and soon perceived the end of the jade-stone peeping out, as it were, at the place where the sack was tied round one of the captive's wrists. Nay, more, he recognized it to be a jade silk-measure that he had himself given to Faw-wang in former and happier days. He, at once, purchased the captive, and sure enough, when the sack was taken from her head, she proved to be Faw-wang herself, to the great delight of them both.

Accompanied by his bride and adopted mother, Yaou again set off with the intention of proceeding to Lien's house; but, as before, and from the same reason, going in quite a contary direction. After travelling a short distance, however, he espied one of the placards that had been put up by Lien, which, from its ambiguous wording, being utterly unable to comprehend, brought him to a standstill. His adopted mother, perceiving he was in a dilemma, then said:—

"Why should my son travel further, if he be uncertain of his way? My house is but a short distance from this place, let us go thither for the present."

Yaou agreed to this proposition, and they all embarked in a boat, which soon took them to a wide lake—so wide that the shades of the evening closed round the party, ere they had crossed it. At last, as the boat neared the opposite bank, Yaou was surprised to hear the voice of Lien cry out from the shore:

"Is that my son Yaou's boat?"

But he was still more astonished when he immediately afterwards heard his adopted mother exclaim:

"That is my dear husband's voice!"

For the old lady that Yaou had so fortunately purchased was no other than Lien's wife, who had been carried off by the rebels, previous to the old gentleman's return home.

After the first happy greetings and hurried explanations on the bank of the lake, Lien led the way to his house; and, having ushered Yaou and Faw-wang into the little apartment, with the many lucky corners, gave them formal possession of it, for their own use. On entering the room Yaou was struck with surprise; his eyes eagerly glanced over the windows, doors, tables, seats, bed, and bed-hangings.

"How strange!" he exclaimed. "I have frequently dreampt of a room, exactly resembling this; every thing here is quite familiar to me. Am I awake, or do I still dream! I remember, too, that in my dreams I have frequently gone to a recess, concealed by that very curtain at the foot of the bed, and taken from thence a box of toys—a little porcelain horse, a hammer, a ball, and other things, such as children play with."

Lien, too much agitated to speak, drew back the curtain, disclosing the recess and the box of toys, which were immediately recognized by Yaou.

"Of a surety, then," said Lien, "you cannot be any other than my own son, who, escaping the calamity of the tiger, was picked up by a kidnapper, and sold to some childless family."

But Yaou strongly insisted that such could not be the case; for no one had ever told him that he was not the son of Kwe, the rice-merchant, in the city of Hwo-Kwang. Then Faw-wang, who had not previously spoken, said to her husband:

"Everybody in our town well knew that you were not the son of Kwe, the rice-merchant, though nobody liked to tell you so to your face. When you first proposed marriage to me, my parents, seeing you were an industrious and well-disposed young man, would gladly have consented if you had been the true offspring of Kwe's house, and not a mere purchased brat. That was the true reason why they would not permit our marriage to be solemnized. And now, when you have heard all this, how can you doubt that you are the son of this worthy couple?—that this is the very room in which you were born?"

For some minutes not one of the party could speak. At last, Lien, with an effort, breaking the silence, said:

"We need not long remain in doubt upon this matter. There is a certain means of identification, by a peculiar mark my child had upon his body."

On examination, the mark was found upon Yaou, and then Lien said:

"This day the Imperial Heaven and Queen-like Earth, taking compassion on our collected virtue, have brought us all together to complete our imperfect circle."

Then all, with one accord, having bowed and thanked Heaven and earth, Lien summoned the servants, and ordered them to make preparations for a grand feast. Four pigs and four sheep were killed in honor of the gods, and to furnish a repast for all the neighbors; before whom Lien acknowledged Yaou to be his legitimate son and heir, who, consequently, took from that time his original name of Sea-lou, or the Little-chamber, though he is still more generally known over all the great celestial, central, flowery empire as THE LOST CHILD.

WILLIAM PINKERTON.

THE YOUNG BLACKSMITH.

Mr. Solomon Winthrop was a plain farmer—an austere, precise man, who did everything by established rules, and could see no reason why people should grasp at things beyond what had been reached by their great-grand-fathers. He had three children—two boys and a girl. There was Jeremiah, seventeen years old, Samuel, fifteen, and Fanny, thirteen.

It was a cold winter's day. Samuel was in the kitchen reading a book, and so interested was he that he did not notice the entrance of his father. Jerry was in an opposite corner, engaged in ciphering out a sum which he had found in his arithmetic.

"Sam," said the father to his youngest boy, "have you worked out that sum yet?"

"No, sir," returned the boy, hesitatingly.

"Didn't I tell you to stick to your arithmetic till you had done it?" uttered Mr. Winthrop, in a severe tone.

Samuel hung down his head, and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I can't do it, sir," tremblingly returned Samuel.

"Can't do it? and why not? Look at Jerry, there, with the slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have, long before he was as old as you are."

"Jerry was always fond of mathematical problems, sir, but I cannot fasten my mind on them. They have no interest for me."

"That's because you don't try to feel an interest in your studies. What book is that you are reading?"

"It is a work on philosophy, sir."

"A work on fiddle-sticks! Go, put it away this instant, and then get your slate, and don't let me see you away from your arithmetic until you can work out those roots. Do you understand me?"

Samuel made no answer, but silently he put away his philosophy, and then he got his slate and sat down in the chimney corner. His nether lip trembled, and his eye moistened, for he was unhappy. His father had been harsh toward him, and he felt that it was without a cause.

"Sam," said Jerry, as soon as their father had gone, "I will do that sum for you."

"No, Jerry," returned the younger brother, but with a grateful look, "that will be deceiving father. I will try to do the sum, but I fear I shall not succeed."

Samuel worked very hard, but all to no purpose. His mind was not on the subject before him. The roots and squares, the basis, hypothenuses and perpendiculars, though comparatively simple in themselves, were to him a mingled mass of incomprehensible things, and the more he became perplexed and pothered.

The truth was, his father did not understand him.

Samuel was a bright boy, and uncommonly intelligent for one of his age. Mr. Winthrop was a thorough mathematician—he never yet came across a problem he could not solve, and he desired that his boys should be like him, for he considered that the acme of educational perfection lay in the power of conquering Euclid, and he often expressed his opinion that, were Euclid living then, he could "give the old geometrician a hard tussel." He seemed not to comprehend that different minds were made with different capacities, and what one mind grasped with ease, another of equal power, would fail to comprehend. Hence, because Jeremiah progressed rapidly in his mathematical studies, and could already survey a piece of land of many angles, he imagined that because Samuel made no progress in the same branch he was idle and careless, and treated him accordingly. He never candidly conversed with his younger son, with a view to ascertain the true bent of his mind, but he pertinaciously adhered to it.

There was another thing that Mr. Winthrop could not see, and that was, that Samuel was continually pondering upon such matter as was interesting to him, and that he was scarcely ever idle; nor did his father see, either, that if he ever wished his boy to become a mathematician, he was pursuing the course to prevent such a result. Instead of endeavoring to make the study interesting for the child, he was making it obnoxious.

The dinner hour came, and Samuel had not worked out the sum. His father was angry, and obliged the boy to go without his dinner, at the same time telling him that he was an idle, lazy child.

Poor Samuel left the kicthen, and sat down and cried. At length his mind seemed to pass from the wrong he had suffered at the hand of his parent, and took another turn, and the marks of grief left his face. There was a large fire in the room below his chamber, so that he was not very cold, and getting up he went to a small closet, and from beneath a lot of old clothes he took forth some long strips of wood and commenced whittling. It was not for mere pastime that he whittled for he was fashioning some curious affair from those pieces of wood. He had bits of wire little scraps of tin plate, pieces of twine, and dozens of small wheels that he made himself, and he seemed to be working to get them together after some particular fashion of his own.

Half the afternoon had thus passed away, when his sister entered his chamber. She had her apron gathered up in her hand, and after closing the door softly behind her, she approached the spot where her brother sat.

"Here, Sammy—see, I have brought you something to eat. I know you must be hungry."

As she spoke, she opened her apron and took out four cakes, a piece of pie and some cheese. The boy was hungry, and he hesitated not to avail himself of his sister's kind offer. He kissed her as he took the cakes, and thanked her.

"O, what a pretty thing that is you are making!" uttered Fanny, as she gazed upon the result of her brother's labors. "Won't you give it to me after it is done?"

"Not this one, sister," returned the boy, with a smile, "but as soon as I get time I will make you one equally as pretty."

Fanny thanked her brother, and shortly afterwards left the room, while the boy went on with his work.

Before long the various materials that had been subject to Samuel's jacknife and pincers, had assumed form and comeliness, and they were jointed and grooved together in a curious manner.

The embryo philosopher set the machine—for it looked very much like a machine—upon the floor, and then stood off and gazed on it. His eye gleamed with a peculiar glow of satisfaction, and he looked proud and happy. While he stood and gazed upon the child of his labors, the door of his chamber opened and his father entered.

"What—are you not studying?" exclaimed Mr. Winthrop, as he noticed the boy standing in the middle of the floor.

Samuel trembled when he heard his father's voice, and turned pale with fear.

"Ha, what is this?" said Mr. Winthrop, as he caught sight of the curious construction on the floor. "This is the secret of your idleness. Now I see how it is you cannot master your studies. You spend your time in making playhouses and fly-pens. I'll see whether you'll learn to attend to your lessons or not. There!"

As the father uttered this common injunction, he placed his foot upon the object of his displeasure. The boy uttered a quick cry, and sprang forward, but too late. The curious construction was crushed to atoms—the labor of long weeks. Looking at the mass of ruins, and then covering his face with his hands, he burst into tears.

"A'n't you ashamed?" said Mr. Winthrop, "a great boy like you to spend your time in making clap traps, and then cry about it, because I choose that you should attend to your studies. Now go to the barn and help Jerry shell corn."

The boy was too full of grief to make any explanation, and without a word he left his chamber; but four long days afterwards he was weary and down-hearted.

"Samuel," said Mr. Winthrop one day after the spring had opened. "I have seen Mr. Young, and he is willing to take you as an apprentice. Jerry and I can get along on the farm, and I think that the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to measure it or lay it out. Jerry will now soon be able to take my place as surveyor, and I have already made arrangements for having him sworn and obtaining his commission. But your trade is a good one, however, and I have no doubt you will be able to make a good living at it."

Mr. Young was a blacksmith in a neighboring town, and he carried on quite an extensive business. Moreover, he had the reputation of being a fine man. Samuel was delighted with his father's proposal, and when he learned that Mr. Young also carried on quite a large machine shop he was in ecstacies. His trunk was packed—a good supply of clothes having been provided; and after kissing his mother and sister, and shaking hands with his father and brother, mounted the stage and set off for his new destination.

He found Mr. Young all he could wish, and went into his business with an assiduity that surprised his master.

One evening, after Samuel Winthrop had been with his new master six months, the latter came into the shop after all the journeymen had quit work and gone home, and found the youth busily engaged in fitting a piece of iron. There was quite a number of pieces on the bench by his side, and some were curiously riveted together and fixed with springs and slide, while others appeared not yet ready for their destined use. Mr. Young ascertained what the young workman was up to, and he not only encouraged him in his undertaking, but he stood for half an hour and watched him at his work. Next day Samuel Winthrop was removed from the blacksmith's shop to the machine shop.

Samuel often visited his parents. At the end of two years his father was not a little surprised when Mr. Young informed him that Samuel was the most useful hand in his employ.

Time flew fast. Samuel was twenty-one. Jeremiah had been free almost two years, and was one of the most accurate and trustworthy surveyors in the country.

Mr. Winthrop looked upon his eldest son with pride, and often expressed a wish that his other son should have been like him. Samuel had come home to visit his parents, and Mr. Young had come with him.

"Mr. Young," said Mr. Winthrop, after the tea things had been cleared away, "that is a fine factory they have just erected in your town."

"Yes," returned Mr. Young, "there are three of them, and they are doing a very heavy business."

"I understand they have an extensive machine shop connected with the factories. Now if my boy Sam, is a good workman as you say he is, perhaps he might get a first rate situation there."

Mr. Young looked at Samuel and smiled.

"By the way," continued the old farmer, "what is all this noise I hear and see in the papers about those patent Winthrop looms? They tell me they go ahead of anything that ever was got up before."

"You may ask your son about that," said Mr. Young. "That is some of Samuel's business."

"Eh! What! My son? Some of Sam—"

The old man stopped short and gazed at his son. He was bewildered. It could not be that his son—his idle son—was the inventor of the great power loom that had taken all the manufacturers by surprise.

"What do you mean?" he at length inquired.

"It is simply this, father, that the loom is mine," returned Samuel with conscious pride. "I have invented it and taken a patent right, and have already been offered ten thousand dollars for the patent right in two adjoining States. Don't you remember that clap-trap you crushed with your foot, six years ago?"

"Yes," answered the old man, whose eyes were bent to the floor, and over whose mind a new light seemed breaking.

"Well," continued Samuel, "that was almost a pattern, though, of course, I have made much alteration and improvement, and there is room for more."

"And that was what you were studying, when you used to stand and see me weave, and then fumbled about my loom so much?" said Mrs. Winthrop.

"You are right, mother. Even then I had conceived the idea which I have since carried out."

"And that is why you could not understand my mathematical problems," uttered Mr. Winthrop, as he started from his chair and took the youth by the hand, "Samuel, my son, forgive me for the harshness I have used towards you. I have been blinded, and now see how I misunderstood you. While I have thought you idle and careless, you were solving a philosophical problem I could never have comprehended. Forgive me, Samuel—I meant well enough, but lacked judgment and discrimination."

Of course the old man had long before been forgiven for his harshness, and his mind was opened to a new lesson in human nature. It was simply this:—Different minds have different capacities, and no mind can ever be driven to love that for which it has no taste. First, seek to understand the natural abilities and dispositions of children, and then in your management of their education for after life, govern yourself accordingly. George Combe, the greatest moral philosopher of his day, could hardly reckon in simple addition, and Colburn, the mathematician, could not write out a common place address.

Jacob Chickering's Piano Fortes.

385 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

M Pianos being made at my own Factory, under my direct supervision, with the FULL IRON PLATE, I will WARRANT to be of the first class, to stand well in any climate, and to GIVE SATISFACTION, or the money shall be refunded.

JACOB CHICKERING.

N. B. Each Instrument has the name, "JACOB CHICKERING," in full.

CARD. Mr. A. B. LINCOLN, formerly of this city, having the superintendence of Mr. Chickering's business in Boston, invites his friends and the citizens of Augusta and vicinity to call, and will promise those in want of a Piano Forte, a Superior Instrument, at a moderate price. 18

Coal. Coal.

FOR Blacksmith's use—now landing from sch. Olivia Buxton, 150 Tons very best Cumberland Coal. For sale by Oct. 18, 1858. 44 PARROTT & BRADBURY.

Kerosene Lamps! Keroseno Lamps!

WE advise *all* in want of anything in the Kerosene line, to call at KINSMAN'S, 50 No. 7, Union Block.

Hay Cutters

AT Manufacturers' prices,—the most approved kinds. 38 JOHN MEANS, Agent.

Spring Fish.

A LOT of prime Spring Codfish for family use by 45 J. HEDGE & CO.

COAL OIL at 52 J. HEDGE & CO'S.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

THE Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company have over 600,000 ACRES OF LAND,

lying along the line of their Railroad, in the State of Missouri, which was granted by Act of Congress, to aid in the construction of their road. The country along this line is well watered and has handsome belts of timber along the streams; and much of the country has fine coal underlying it but a little distance below the surface. The adaptation of this Soil and Climate to such an unusual variety of products, must render the profits of the farming more certain and steady than in almost any other district of our country; while the

LIBERAL TERMS OF SALE,

giving Long Credits at Low Rates of Interest, now put a prosperous home within the reach of all who seek for a rich soil and genial climate in the growing West. The greater part of these lands are within six, and all within fifteen miles of the Railroad, which is now completed and open for use throughout its entire length, (206 miles,) from the city of Hannibal, on the Mississippi River—where freights go to St. Louis at from $1 to $2 per ton, and to Chicago at from $4 to $6—to the city of St. Joseph, on the Missouri River, forming the Great Trunk Line to Kansas Nebraska, Western Iowa, and the whole valley of the Missouri; running through a country which is unsurpassed by any in the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the extent of its mineral resources.

☞ Its latitude adapts it to a greater variety of products than lands either north or south of it, and its position is such as to command both northern and southern markets.

☞ Each person purchasing land will receive a ticket for one trip between Hannibal and the nearest Station on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to the property purchased. For further information apply at the Land Office of the Company, or address by letter, JOSIAH HUNT, Land Commissioner, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, Hannibal, Mo.

WILLIAM CARSON,
Secretary Land Depot, Hannibal, Mo.

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To Tanners and Manufacturers OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE, the undersigned, take the liberty to invite your attention to our new process of tanning, viz:—With Sweet Fern, patented Oct. 12th, 1858. We claim and have demonstrated the fact, that our process of tanning is superior to any process known in this or any other country at the present time. The material we use in our process, is cheaper than any other material now in use; for the following reasons, viz:—It produces an article of leather, equal in all respects, and superior in some, to either French or German leather, and consequently the leather will bring twenty-five per cent. more than leather tanned with bark. It is as cheap as bark at two dollars per cord, as applied by our process to the purposes of tanning.

The time occupied in tanning is not over one fourth of the time occupied in the process of tanning with bark.

A Tannery can be built with one-fourth the expense that a tannery can be to tan the same amount of leather with bark. We use no power for grinding and all other power is unnecessary except for preparing and fitting the hides and skins, which is done in the usual way.

It is equally adapted to all kinds of tanning, producing wax, sole, harness or band, superior to Hemlock or Oak. We can calf skins 10 lbs. average in ten days, wax in thirty days, sole, band and harness in sixty days, of the qualities above mentioned.

Our process produces greater weight than can be produced by any other material, producing an article of leather of the same quality.

Our process requires not over one-fourth the labor to produce the same amount of leather that it does by the bark process.

Tanneries are in full operation at Branch Mills, China; and at South China, where the operations can be witnessed by those who desire information relative to the subject, and at which places, leather and skins are kept on hand for sale, and where specimens can at all times be seen.

The leather has been in use one year, and has given universal satisfaction, especially in the quality of durability, and in its being water proof. The complexion and the appearance of the leather and the numerous certificates in our possession, will satisfy the most incredulous that the leather is all we claim it to be.

We say we challenge investigation, and presume we have said nothing in saying (when we take into account the amount of hides tanned in New England and New York, the amount of leather consumed in the United States, the scarcity of Bark and high price of other tanning materials, necessarily rendering the leather at a high price, making it very expensive to the consumer), that our discovery must ultimately prove of vast public benefit, not only to the producer and consumer of leather, but to the agricultural world, as Fern can be cultivated, if need be, as well as grass or grain. A substitute for bark has long been wanted; time and money have been spent in experimenting to make this discovery. We claim, that, after having spent years in investigations, to have made the desired discovery, and we again say that we think we hazard nothing in reputation when we declare that the material is abundant, growing extensively in New England and in most parts of the United States.

We are now prepared to sell individual and territorial rights. All communications addressed to HARRINGTON & RUSSELL, at South China or at Palermo, will be promptly attended to.

South China, Aug. 1859. HARRINGTON & RUSSELL. 6m36

THE GREAT BENEFACTOR OF THE HOUSEHOLD!

STEWART'S Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing COOKING STOVE!

FOR Wood or Coal. With or without Hot Water Reservoir and Warming Closet. Improved 1859, with new and extra large Flues!

THE STEWART STOVE
Is the only true Economist among Cooking Stoves.
THE STEWART STOVE
Operates to Perfection with Bituminous Coal.
THE STEWART STOVE
Will pay for itself in saving of fuel every three years.
THE STEWART STOVE
Does all sorts of Cooking at the same time, and also gives you plenty of hot water, and a warming closet, without cost.
THE STEWART STOVE
Combines the entire knowledge of a veteran inventor of 25 years experience.
THE STEWART STOVE
Bakes perfectly on top and in oven, and roasts in front, all at the same time.
THE STEWART STOVE
Will do twice the work of any other Stove, with the same sized oven.
THE STEWART STOVE
Cooks meat and pastry together without imparting the flavor of one to the other.
THE STEWART STOVE
Will last twenty years. Many are now in use that were purchased fifteen and twenty years ago. Although costing more at first, it is in the end cheaper than any common Stove.
THE STEWART STOVE
Is the article suited to every family—it will aid in promoting luxury with economy. While it will be found an invaluable servant in the houses of the wealthy, it will also prove a Good Samaritan in securing comfort and happiness to the families of the poor. To those in moderate circumstances it makes itself indispensable by its labor saving and economical qualities.

JOHN W. CHASE,
38 Sole Agent for the Stewart Stove, Augusta.

E. D. NORCROSS,

Two Doors North of the Post Office, Augusta,

MANUFACTURER of and dealer in HOT AIR FURNACES of various designs for warming all classes of buildings. Keeps for sale, COOKING STOVES of various patterns; among which is the Sultan, Stewart's Improved, The Good Samaritan, Our State, &c., &c.

Also Coal and Wood Parlor Box, Parlor Cook, Franklin, Cast and Sheet Iron Air Tight STOVES.

Cast Iron and Copper Pumps; Iron Sinks; Oven, Ash and Boiler mouths.

Hollow ware; Oil Cloth Carpeting; Enameled Ware, French and Japaned Tin Ware; Britannia ware, and house furnishing goods generally.

All kinds of jobbing in Gas and Steam Piping, &c., &c., done to order at short notice.

August, Sept. 12, 1859. 39

Bogle's American Electric Hair Dye.

IS as superior to all others as the meridian sun to a candle. All imitate Bogle, even to his style of advertising, which for years has been headed

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD!

Now others, without brains, steal and copy this. Their dyes are as miserable as their invention is contemptible. *Avoid them all!* Bogle's has been awarded Medals and Diplomas over them all, and, in their dismay, pronounced the ONLY Hair Dye to be used with safety. No green tints, no smut, no skin staining, no humbug, but reliable, safe and sure.

For sale at BOGLE'S BAZAAR, 202 Washington street, where may also be had Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth of the hair, and the largest and best assortment of Wigs and Hair Work.

Sole agent on this Continent, for the Regal Transparent Parting on REAL HAIR FOUNDATIONS, the most life-like ever seen. All others are imitations 3m43

Farm and Stock for Sale.

I AM now offering for sale my farm, pleasantly situated in the town of Strong, two miles from Strong Village, in the County of Franklin, and twelve miles from Farmington Hill, the present terminus of the Railroad, and two miles from the line of the contemplated extension of said road.

Said Farm consists of 200 acres of land divided into PASTURE, MOWING AND TILLAGE GROUNDS, together with 50 acres of wood-land, and 4 acres of young orchard, with a good opening for a crop next year; has about 800 rods of stone wall; ample and convenient dwelling, wood and hog houses; two large barns, shed and sheep-house in good repair, and as a stock and wheat farm, and for convenience to mills, &c., is equaled by few farms in this vicinity.

My stock, all of which is likely, consists of one yoke of oxen, 7 years old; one yoke of Durhams, 3 years old; one grade cow; one Durham cow, 3 years old; three grade heifers, 3 years old; 2 yoke grade steers, 1 year old; 2 Durham heifer calves; 2 Durham bull calves; 1 mare, 6 years old; 1 horse, 4 years old; 1 horse, 3 years old; 80 sheep; 75 tons of hay; sleigh; wagon and harness, farming utensils, &c.

TERMS.—For farm, $1000 cash, and liberal credit for balance. Stock, hay, &c., cash.

47 H. W. WORMELL.

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in Alna, and about three-fourths of a mile north west of the head of the tide on the west side of the Sheepscot river, containing 75 acres of good land, equally divided into

MOWING, TILLAGE AND PASTURAGE:

cuts 25 tons of hay; has a good orchard, mostly engrafted fruit; the buildings are very good. Said farm is located within three-fourths of a mile of two stores, three-fourths of a mile of a saw and two grist-mills; about the same distance from